

TENTH
YEAR

No. 29

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

IN CLUBS OF FIVE, 10 WEEKS,
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A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

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WHOLE
NO.

485

Have you taken in any Prosperity Scrip yet? Nothing like emergency "money" to restore one's confidence in capitalism's ability to manage society!

Talking of intellectual shooting-irons you will have to search a long way to find as good a book with which to shoot capitalist bats out of working class belfries as Benson's "Socialism Made Plain." This office, fifteen cents.

Minneapolis comrades still have their troubles with the police administration. Comrade Beecher Moore, a state organizer, started to speak on the street and was grabbed by the chief of police in person, and prevented from continuing. He finished his talk at his hotel.

The brutality of capitalist politician government was shown in Seattle, Wash., last week, when the men and women arrested for making Socialist addresses on the streets were refused bail and kept confined in a jail declared to be unsanitary by the board of health. In one case bail of one thousand dollars was offered and refused by the chief of police. It is expected that several heavy damage suits against the city will be brought by those thus brutally treated.

Keir Hardie, one of the Socialist members of Parliament, voiced the sentiments of English Socialists when he said at Bradford, England a year ago:

"It becomes increasingly evident that Socialism in Great Britain will come through the municipalities—municipal trams, municipal water, municipal gas, municipal electricity, municipal bread, municipal coal, and municipal land. These things are all putting the people, or will put them, in possession and control of the essentials of life, and that is what Socialism aims at."

Big gains are reported in the recent municipal elections in Belgium. On account of the voting system being unequal, capitalists and clericals having two and three votes and the workmen but one, and also because they took up a part of the Socialist program our party pulled together with the Liberals and won great victories in Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Seasing, Verviers, Dison, Machin and other places. It is charged that the capitalist press service suppressed as much of the news as possible so as to keep the people of this country in ignorance of the gains made for Social-Democracy.

It is estimated that Tom Johnson got ninety percent of the labor vote in Cleveland, according to a writer in the *Cleveland Citizen*. While the labor vote at various points in the past has gone to a much worse politician, it is to be hoped that the labor vote in Cleveland will in time do as it does in Milwaukee, stick to the working class party. It is true Johnson is a doubtful representative of the capitalist class and that he has had more regard for the people than most old party mayors, but the working class will get better administration by having a direct voice in government than by looking to even progressive men who still wear the capitalist party yoke.

The workmen in Hungary notified the government that they would take a day off and keep away from work until they were granted universal suffrage. The politicians got busy and declared that the general strike was not necessary, that a scheme for universal suffrage was already in preparation. The workers, however, thought it best to go on, and the general strike was an unparalleled success. Business was at a complete standstill. Great parades and meetings were held everywhere and the servants of the privileged class were given to understand that they could either grant labor the ballot or there would be trouble. Labor was given the ballot. At the next election the workers will "count!"

The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, in its issue of Wednesday morning, published a two-column dispatch from Rathrum, Idaho, giving the prosecution's side of the trial of Steve Adams for the alleged killing of a man named Tyler, who had jumped a timber claim in the interests of a banker in Spokane, Wash. The account fails to state that Adams had been on trial for the murder before and that the jury failed to convict, nor does it give any of the facts that were then brought out and that caused the jury to answer: "It is simply a one-sided report, evidently sent out in the interests of the mine owners' association, as the Adams trial has some connection with the remaining Western Federation trials at Boise City. We merely mention this because it has happened before when Adams was first tried. The dispatches at the

time of the first trial gave the prosecution's side at length so as to fill the public mind with one side of the case and then failed to give the side of the defense—which is certainly a very dishonest way of giving the news.

Somehow or other capitalism will provide! Here comes the Wisconsin Malleable Iron Company in Milwaukee with a fifteen per cent reduction in the wages of its men. And following on its heels comes the announcement that the two daughters of Pres. Osborne have been placed on the reception committee of the Charity Ball! This doesn't mean that the Osborne daughters are to receive the impoverished workers of their father's iron works; not at all. It means they are to help welcome the powdered and bejeweled rich who come to the ball to make merry "in the interests of the poor," with a dol for the poor back in the distance, perhaps for some of the reduced workers in iron. It's a wonderful system.

The University of Wisconsin has inaugurated in its Correspondence Study Department a series of courses in Political Science which will enable a student of political science to practically attend a university while remaining at home. The courses are: Elementary Civics, City-Improvement, Law and Politics of the Press, Legislative Organizations and Procedures, Parties and Campaigns, International Law, Officers and Employees, American Diplomacy, Constitutional Law and World Politics. The fees are moderate and may be ascertained by addressing the University Extension Division, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. As many of our Socialists will sooner or later be called to public service a course in some of the branches indicated would provide an excellent fund of special information such as would make that service more valuable to the people.

The following from the news despatches shows the trend of the times:

Kenosha, Wis., Nov. 11.—The Rev. Harvey Dee Brown, Ph. D., for the last three years pastor of the First Baptist church in this city, in his pulpit yesterday announced that he had become a convert to Socialism and that in consideration of his new belief he had thought it necessary for him to sever his connection with the "ministry" which he had served for fifteen years.

Dr. Brown gave a remarkable statement in which he arraigned the church for its inactivity in teaching the Christ life among the laboring people.

Dr. Brown was former pastor of

a Milwaukee church. Since coming to Kenosha he has been a student of Socialism, and his political conversion has been known to his friends for some time. The fact did not become public until he resigned his pastorate.

Now they are pointing out that the twenty-two American heiresses who bestowed combined fortunes of nine hundred millions of dollars on titled European husbands had at least some share in the blame for the recent money stringency in this country. And anyone who has kept at all posted on the growing tourist travel from this country—so many rich Americans going to Europe each year to get rid of surplus spending money that the great steamship lines have had hard work to accommodate the traffic—can realize that here also a good deal of "our" wealth gets away from "us." But all these things are proper enough for business people to bother their heads about; for the common folk the question is not how the exploiters spend their money after they get it, but how they get it in the first place, and by what justice they get it. The workers know that they work hard to produce wealth and they know that the wealth is produced in heaping abundance, enough to make everybody in the country happy. And the worker knows that if the workers get the wealth they create, there would be no panics or stringencies or hard times. And that's the point that vitally interests him. Change the system so the worker can have his product and all will be well. Right relations to start with will prevent a lot of wrong relations farther along.

The *Daily Tribune* of Manitowoc, Wis., which has now become an out-and-out Socialist daily, is giving the capitalist interests and corporations no end of worry. The latest development is a suit for criminal libel against the editor, Comrade Chester M. Wright, brought by William Rahr, one of the corporationists, as a result of the charge in the *Tribune* that gambling had been allowed on the fair grounds by connivance of Rahr, who had a hand in the management. The article complained of was printed on September 11, so it seems to have taken Rahr a month or more to decide whether he had been injured or not. Comrade Wright gave bail in the sum of \$200 and the case has been set for trial November 27. The city of Manitowoc was one of the worst corporation ridden cities in the country until a Socialist mayor was elected there two years ago. The fight that ensued between the mayor and the special privilege scamps

Capitalism's Inferno!

"Reformers" Oppose Old-Age Pensions.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Joseph H. Choate of New York was elected president of the National Civil Service Reform League at its opening session today to succeed Daniel C. Gilman of Baltimore, who declined another term.

Mr. Gilman was elected vice-president. The other vice presidents elected were: George Cleveland, Princeton, N. J.; Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass.; Harry A. Garfield, Princeton; Arthur T. Hadley, New Haven, Conn.; Charles T. Lea, Philadelphia; Seth Low, New York; Franklin MacVeagh, Chicago; George E. Pope, Baltimore; Bishop Henry C. Potter, New York; Archbishop P. J. Ryan, Philadelphia; Moorfield Storey, Boston; Thomas Strong, Portland, Ore.; and Herbert Welsh, Philadelphia.

The first report read was that of special committee of superannuation. The committee refers to former reports of league committees on the question and states that there is no pressing need of an old-age provision that will involve the government in any considerable expense.

Insecurity of Livelihood Under Capitalism.

Further steps were taken yesterday by the Milwaukee road to reduce expenses when approximately 1,000 men were laid off at the West Milwaukee shops. With the number laid off some weeks ago and those released because of the recent fire, the total will reach 1,200. The number of men still in the shops will be about 3,000. Last July about 5,000 men were at work.—Daily paper.

Capitalist Fraud Everywhere.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 11.—Charles F. Bidwell, secretary of the Bidwell Electric Company, was arrested this afternoon on a complaint made by Postoffice Inspector W. M. Ketcham that he and his father, Benson H. Bidwell, president of the company, had represented that Benson H. Bidwell was the inventor of and that the company manufactured an electric motor which would not become heated. It is charged that the claims of the Bidwells constitute fraud, inasmuch as the motor was not invented by Bidwell, but is of a well-known and ordinary type. Two hundred thousand dollars is said to have been realized by the company through the sale of stock, a part of which was the personal property of the Bidwells and from which the stockholders derived no benefit.

was a hot one from the drop of the hat and had its culmination in an election in which there was a terrible amount of corruption of the ballot, but the corporation interests had the election machinery so much in their own hands that they were able to prevent direct evidence being secured in sufficient abundance to warrant court proceedings. The *Tribune* is a thorn in the flesh of the grafts of the capitalists and if the stage of action were only out in the Western gun country, Comrade

Wright would probably be carrying a skin full of bullets long before this.

The people of Germany are now crying out against the increasing cost of living. Capitalism is international. You cannot escape it, but you can change it to a better and more humane system.

Let the Gold-bug twins do your work, people of America, and then enjoy the consequences! And this is what capitalist management of affairs brings us to: High prices, low wages, lack of work, scrip money. How do you like it—you who voted for it?

Attorney Hawley, in the Steve Adams' case out in Idaho, lost his head Wednesday and made a verbal attack on Clarence Darrow that contained a masked warning of bodily violence if he continued in the case. Darrow appealed to the court and Hawley had to apologize. But the incident is illuminating. For it must not be forgotten that the prosecution of Adams has in the background the rich timber land thieves who, being full of the capitalist wolfish instinct have only as much respect for human life as the law compels. And that a threat of assassination is not an empty one with these rich land thieves was shown only lately when the chief detective who had been gathering a wealth of material with which to overwhelm the land thieves of Colorado when the government's cases came to trial, was found murdered. Murder threats coming from the Western contingent of capitalism mean something all right.

Samuel Gompers is the latest target for the lid-lifting graft fighters, it appears. Surrounded by his cabinet of labor grand dukes, and fortified by a machine that cannot be battered down so long as the Socialists are in the minority among the rank and file of the A. F. of L., Gompers has carried on his flirtations with the Civic Federation labor-fleecers with a high hand and laughed at the idea of labor being able to make an effective protest. But now he is placed under a charge so serious that it would seem that the only way he can clear himself in even the minds of the non-Socialists of the rank and file is to provide for an actual investigation—one carried on by others than his machine lieutenants. Although the charge comes from a suspicious source (it is made by the national organ of the National Manufacturers' Association, *American Industries*) still detailed allegations of grafting are presented to the reading public, charges that the enemies of labor and the capitalist press are sure to

use to the injury of organized labor, and Mr. Gompers owes it to the American labor movement to not only make his denial specific, but to back it up by an investigation that will leave no room for doubts as to the honesty, integrity and faithfulness of his stewardship. He is charged with living beyond his visible income in Washington, with getting big private commissions on the great amount of printing given out by the A. F. of L., with being in various partnerships for the issuing of official labor publications (in this case a facsimile of an alleged receipt given by him for his share of profits in such a private undertaking, is printed), with being interested in schemes whereby enormous commissions are paid out to advertising agents for the *American Federationist* with the suggestion that out of it he gets thousands of dollars of "divvy," with selling printing privileges in connection with the souvenirs that were formerly gotten out and putting the money in his pocket, and with being concerned in debaucheries and orgies and scandals of the "inner circles"—always an inner circle, of course! Mr. Gompers may declare that these charges come from so malevolent an enemy of the working class that they cannot be dignified with even a denial. But it is to be hoped that he will face the charges squarely and that he will be able to so surely show them to be false that no stain will be left on the great American labor movement.

There seem to have been no limit to the mendacity of the recent Tory onslaught on Socialism in England. The attacks, before they pulled in their guns under the return fire of the Socialists, did not hesitate at misrepresentation, but went the whole game of out and out lying. H. G. Wells, the well-known writer, was one of those who became a victim of the vile onslaught. A "workingmen's Conservative Association" (a Tory masquerading title) spread broadcast a leaflet filled with aspersions of the Socialists along with garbled quotations. The following paragraph was taken from Mr. Wells' writings:

"Essentially the Socialist position is a denial of property in human beings; not only must land and the means of production be liberated, but women and children, just as men and things, must cease to be owned."

And to it was added: "So in future it will be not my wife or your wife, but our wife, and to this Mr. Wells' name was signed! The outraged author has applied to the authorities to see what can be done in the matter."

On the other hand the Socialists

have been piercing the hypocritical hide of the Tories with such an interminable fund of unguarded Tory quotations that the Tory politicians and capitalists have drawn back with scorched fingers and cries of pain. For instance, one quotation of Tory philosophy on the marriage question is taken from the writings of the historian, Lecky. Lecky, in writing of social life, expressly defends the rich in using the daughters of the poor as paramours. "It by no means follows," says Lecky, "that because life-long union should be the dominant type of marriage it should be the only one, or that the interests of society demand that all connections should be forced into the same die. . . . There are always multitudes who, in the period when their passions are most strong, are incapable of supporting children in their own rank, and would therefore injure society by marrying in it, but are nevertheless perfectly capable of securing an honorable career for their illegitimate children in a lower social sphere to which they would naturally belong, etc."—(*History of European Morals*, page 349, vol. 2.). And elsewhere this Tory historian remarks, coolly: "The truth is that no proposition is more palpably and egregiously false than the assertion that so far as this world is concerned it is invariably conducive to the happiness of man to pursue the most virtuous career." Whew! Another Tory writer is quoted as likening the lottery of marriage to his cigar case. He takes out one cigar, tries it, and does not like it. He throws it away and takes another. It is the same in choosing a woman matrimonial companion, he holds! And the famous, or infamous, instruction of Lord Roberts, a Tory general, to the troops in 1886, is also hurled at the Tory camp. This was given out during the war in India. I read in part:

"In regimental bazaars it is necessary to have a sufficient number of women, to take care that they are sufficiently attractive, to provide them with proper houses, and above all, to insist upon means of ablution being always available."

As the result of this order the army headquarters in England received such official requisitions as, for instance, the following: "There are not women enough, they are not attractive enough. More and younger women are required. Please send same in accordance with Quartermaster's Circular, No. 21a." And another: "I have ordered the number of prostitutes to be increased to twelve, and have given special instructions as to the additional women being young and attractive." And in order to get the young and attractive women, as advised by the Tory general, the army employed prostitutes to buy young girls and even in some cases girls were taken by force from their homes. These quotations will give some idea of the shots that have been landing in the Tory camp. The poor, hypocritical Tory morality is simply getting the wallowing of its life!

SOME ELECTION RETURNS.

Philadelphia 1,300 ahead of the Debs vote. Party vote in the state will show heavy increase.

Rhode Island, incomplete returns, show 40 per cent increase over vote of 1906.

Cleveland, Ohio, head of the ticket seems to have been slashed by those in a hurry; because Tom Johnson told them he was almost a Socialist, and "almost" was good enough for them. School board election gave our candidates a great vote. Max Hayes 9,192, Mrs. Bade 8,250, Mrs. Bandlow 3,689.

New York state.—A state vote of about 24,000 is looked for, as against 21,751 last year. There were gains in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester and other cities. In Greater New York every assembly district shows gains on the first returns. The S. L. P. vote fell off badly in a number of places.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 7.—At the state election last Tuesday, W. O. Rodgers, Socialist, has been elected regent for the state university.

Massachusetts.—The Socialist vote shows gains in some places, with a few losses. In Brockton John W. Brown, candidate for governor, polled 678 votes, a gain. In Malden he had a decided gain. Also gains in Chelsea, Lawrence and Fitchburg. It is hardly expected that official standing has been secured.

Lorrain, O., Nov. 8.—Mrs. Anna Shork, who was a candidate for member of the school board on the Socialist ticket, has been elected.

Victory in Utah.

The Socialist of Eureka elected their entire ticket with the exception of one candidate. Comrade A. L. Mitchell who headed the ticket, has been elected mayor, defeating the Republican candidate.

LABOR IN SESSION AT NORFOLK---Brewery Workers' Case Now Looks Better!

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 11.—The twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor convened today for a session of two weeks, the opening ceremonies being held in the auditorium at the Jamestown Exposition where the day was celebrated as "American Federation of Labor day," and though the weather was threatening the attendance was large.

In the presence of 400 delegates, representing the great army of organized labor in America including every member of the federation's executive committee, with the exception of Jno. Mitchell, head of the United Mine Workers, detained by illness, President Gompers declared the meeting open.

Among the delegates to the federation are representatives from Canada, Mexico and Cuba.

At the conclusion of the opening ceremonies, the federation began official business, the report of the credentials committee being the first matter to come up. The program in the afternoon included the annual reports of President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Treasurer Lennon. President Gompers said it was his hope to reach these today, as well as other business of the federation, all sessions of which will be open to the public.

Victor L. Berger, Socialist leader from Milwaukee, representing the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, announced that the Socialists were opposed to Pres. Gompers' policies and would oppose his re-election, although Mr. Gompers' displacement was not looked for at this time. Comrade Berger said he would tomorrow introduce a resolution calling upon congress for the enactment of federal legislation preventing transportation in interstate commerce of all "child labor" manufactured products.

Comrade Berger of Milwaukee conferred with Mr. Gompers on the yesterday relative to the charter of the Brewery Workers' union, which was withdrawn because the workers refused to relinquish jurisdiction over the engineers and firemen employed in the breweries.

Pres. Gompers' annual address today covered the interests of labor solidarity as seen from the pure and simple standpoint. But it contained a big point in favor of the Brewers.

A most interesting point in his statement was on the jurisdiction question, because the charter of the Brewery workers was revoked last summer for not complying with the order of the convention to relinquish jurisdiction over the Brewery Engineers and Firemen. Mr. Gompers deplored the decisions of the last conventions of the American Federation of Labor. He believes that the policy of coercion as inaugurated in the convention of 1902 is a serious mistake. He put special stress on the fact that every international union has an absolute right to conduct its own affairs, and that the American Federation of Labor has no business to use other means to settle differences between international unions than arbitration and persuasion. This practically means that Gompers is in favor of returning the charter to the United Brewery Workers. He said:

"For many years the American Federation of Labor undertook to be helpful to affiliated organizations in arriving at a just solution of rival claims to jurisdiction; to be a mediator and conciliator and when called upon to declare its judgment as to the justice and fairness of claims. This course was uninterceptedly pursued with the greatest possible success, until at the New Orleans convention, under the stress of intense feeling and excitement, a resolution of a mandatory character was adopted applying to an international union. Unquestionably in the instance cited the resolution was predicated upon the consent in advance of all parties to the controversy to abide by any decision which the American Federation of Labor might render."

"In so far as the case in point is concerned, there may be some sort of justification, but in itself the influence exerted by the adoption of that policy has not and can not operate to the success and per-

manency of the true general labor movement."

"It is true that the American Federation of Labor both directly and indirectly has organized thousands upon thousands of local unions and a large number of international unions; but, after all, the work was primarily instituted by the international unions organizing, continuing and financing the American Federation of Labor in the performance of that work."

On the subject of eight hours he said:

"The general movement for the reduction of the hours of daily labor; that is, the establishment of the eight hour workday, has made considerable progress within the last two decades, and this is largely due to the encouragement given by our federation to the crystallization of the hopes and demands of labor for the achievement of that result. The first convention of the federation declared for the general eight hour workday. In 1884 we declared for a concentrated effort of all labor to secure that boon, and since then no convention has passed without a declaration for, nor has any effort been spared to secure, the extension of enforcement of the eight hour workday. For your information and for the general interest it may be I submit to you a statement of the hours of labor prevailing among a number of trades:

Carpenters—Eight hours; Saturday half holiday generally.

Electrical workers—Eight hours generally.

Plasterers—Eight hours generally; some places seven hours.

Bricklayers—Eight hours generally.

Granite cutters—Eight hours; universal.

Masons—Eight hours generally.

Painters—Eight hours generally.

Decorators—Eight hours generally.

Paper hangers—Eight hours generally.

Plumbers—Eight hours generally.

Gasfitters—Eight hours generally.

Steam and Hot Water Fitters—Eight hours generally.

Tile layers—Eight hours generally.

Roofers—Eight hours generally.

Building laborers and Hod carriers—Eight hours generally.

Compositors afternoon papers—Eight hours generally.

Compositors morning papers—Seven and one-half hours.

Compositors book and job—Eight hours generally.

German compositors—Eight hours five days constituting a week's work.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers on newspapers—Eight hours.

Coal miners in bituminous regions—Eight hours.

Coal miners in anthracite regions—Nine hours.

Cigar makers—Eight hours generally.

Coopers—Eight hours generally.

Brewers—Eight hours on Pacific coast; nine hours elsewhere.

Iron and steel workers—Eight hours; three shifts.

Stationary firemen—Eight hours (50 per cent).

Paper Makers—Eight hours.

Bookbinders—Establishing eight hour day. Generally successful.

"The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union and the International Association of Machinists are now preparing for a movement for the inauguration of the eight hour workday."

"Other organizations more particularly of a local character are engaged in similar efforts. But it is quite true that immense numbers of workmen particularly in the unskilled trades and callings, still work generally ten or nine hours a day, and remnants of other trades and callings toll many more hours each day."

In speaking of the "Open" shop proposition, he said:

"The loss of individuality and power of the workmen under modern industrial development is re-

gained by all using their collective power in association organization, union, and federation. A well organized union with ample means, with the spirit of the men aroused to their individual and collective rights, has the influence and power to compel fair and reasonable consideration and concession to the demands upon which the organized entity of workmen insist."

"With that portion of the employers hostile to the union shop and to the trade agreement, we shall have little or no difficulty in successfully contending. The other elements of antagonism to which I have referred, despite their hypocritical pretensions, and their guerrilla and cowardly efforts to destroy our movement, we shall overcome. With our mistaken fellow workers we can bide our time, which makes more converts than reason, that they will ally themselves with our great movement and participate in the splendid which it affords."

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 13.—The appeal of the Brewery Workers' Union to the American Federation of Labor from the action of the latter's executive council in revoking the Brewery Workers' charter because of their refusal to relinquish jurisdiction over the affiliated brewery engineers, firemen and teamsters, came before the national body in convention here upon resolution by Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee.

This resolution calls for the return of the revoked charter on the ground that the action of revocation is a policy of coercion and further because the Brewery Workers' have always been one of the most loyal of the international unions.

The International Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters, all strong factors in the federation, will make an effort to have confirmed the action of the executive council, which said the revocation became mandatory in view of the action of the Minneapolis convention in 1906.

WOMEN—POOR BLIND SLAVES

HOW CAPITALISM USES THE FASHIONS FOR PROFITS.

The Time for Revolt is Right Now.
The Woman Should Form a Union
for Self-Defense and Common Sense.

With the announcement of the autumn fashions begin the worries and sufferings of poor, unhappy, foolish women.

The shoemaker comes along and tells women that they are to wear VERY POINTED SHOES. Just as women had got their toes nicely spread out in broad, sensible, walking boots, the fashion kings who wanted them to spend more money and throw away old things still good announce the foolish pointed toe.

We have published one article explaining the harm that these pointed shoes do. Added to the idiotic high heel, they actually menace the health of women. They deform the foot, stop circulation, injure the heart, interfere with digestion. But all that is of no importance, in the eyes of many women, compared with the great joy of having the tip end of the foot a little more like a toothpick than some other woman's foot. How is it possible to account for such folly?

When the man who rules the fashions for women's unhappy feet has announced his toothpick high-heeled plans, along comes the other fashion authority, who tells women how much room is to be allowed them for their livers and their lungs, and other machinery of life.

This arbiter of waist and hips and general shape says to the women this fall: "Ladies, you are to be thinner. Your waists are to be smaller, your hips are to be narrower. If there is an ounce of fat left on your arms or necks or any-

where else, you are to get it off." Do you suppose the women laugh at this nonsense? Not a bit of it. Immediately, beginning with the poor round, fat ones, all out of breath, all the way down to those that are too slim already: THEY ALL BEGIN RUINING THEIR VITALITY TRYING TO GET OFF MORE FAT.

They run, they eat too little, they take atrocious bathing medicines, they wrap their poor flesh up in tight rubber bands, getting rid of tissue by the simple process of straining it. And when they have got their faces worn and their eyes hollow, when they have taken a little bit off their waists and hips, and a great deal off their lives, they feel happy.

There is one union that we need badly in this country and that is "The Woman's Common Sense Union for Self-Defense."

All these atrocities of fashion are simply the effort of scheming minds to get more money out of women. If a woman bought a good dress last year the idea is to put it out of fashion by changing the sleeves or the waist or something else, thus making her get another dress.

A sensible woman with a sensible shape as nature intended it can go to any good, sensible store and get a dress in which she looks all right, but if you say to a woman made like a sponge cake that she must make herself look like an hour glass, tucked in at the middle, she has got to go to some peculiar "artist," who will ruin her health for her while making her look fashionable.

Nature knew where a woman's lungs and liver and heart and other arrangements out to be. Woman should know better than to go squeezing them out of place. It is hideous enough to see an African woman pulling her lip out six inches sticking great pieces of bone through her nose or cutting hideous marks in her arms. But what white civilized women do to themselves is far more harmful and far more harmful to their children than what the savage women do.

The worst of woman's folly is that the poor thing puts on all the idiotic trimmings and squeezes and tortures herself, thinking that it pleases men. And the man doesn't even see it, or if he sees it he despises it.

If a woman wants to prance up and down the street, gazed after by strangers as a kind of curiosity, it is well enough for her to combine wasp's waist, a kangaroo's hips and a fawn's foot with a dress like a

peacock's tail and a head very much like that of the peacock.

The sensible woman who wants to DO something, and to interest a man who AMOUNTS to something, will do well to drop the foolish dictates of the waist squeezers and give Nature a chance—carry around enough fat to keep her nerves in good order and allow some reserve for the work of life when she begins to do her duty by giving good children to this world. —Arthur Brisbane, in N. Y. Journal.

Why Socialism Is in Politics

"We are asked, Why hurry into politics? We see the benefit of going into politics. If we had not rushed into politics, had not taken Massachusetts by the four corners and shaken her, you never would have written your criticisms. We rush into politics because politics is the safety-valve. We could discuss as well as you if you would only give us bread and houses, fair play and leisure, and opportunities to travel, we could sit and discuss the question for the next fifty years. It's a very easy thing to discuss, for a gentleman in his study, with no anxiety about tomorrow. Why, the ladies and gentlemen of the reign of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., in France, seated in gilded saloons and on Persian carpets, surrounded with luxury, with the products of ingenious Lyons and Rheims, discussed the right of man and balanced them in dainty phrases, and expressed them in such quaint generalizations that Jefferson borrowed the Declaration of Independence from their hands. There they sat, balancing and discussing sweetly, making out new theories, and daily creating a splendid architecture of debate, till the angry crowd broke open the doors, and ended the discussion in blood. They waited too long, discussed about half a century too long. You see, discussion is very good when a man has bread to eat, and his children all portioned off, and his daughters married, and his home furnished and paid for, and his will made; but discussion is very bad when

"We hear the children weeping, O my brothers! Ere the sorrow comes with years," discussion is bad when a class bends under actual oppression. We want immediate action." —Wendell Phillips.

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If a woman wants to prance up and down the street, gazed after by strangers as a kind of curiosity, it is well enough for her to combine wasp's waist, a kangaroo's hips and a fawn's foot with a dress like a

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The sensible woman who wants to DO something, and to interest a man who AMOUNTS to something, will do well to drop the foolish dictates of the waist squeezers and give Nature a chance—carry around enough fat to keep her nerves in good order and allow some reserve for the work of life when she begins to do her duty by giving good children to this world. —Arthur Brisbane, in N. Y. Journal.

"We are asked, Why hurry into politics? We see the benefit of going into politics. If we had not rushed into politics, had not taken Massachusetts by the four corners and shaken her, you never would have written your criticisms. We rush into politics because politics is the safety-valve. We could discuss as well as you if you would only give us bread and houses, fair play and leisure, and opportunities to travel, we could sit and discuss the question for the next fifty years. It's a very easy thing to discuss, for a gentleman in his study, with no anxiety about tomorrow. Why, the ladies and gentlemen of the reign of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., in France, seated in gilded saloons and on Persian carpets, surrounded with luxury, with the products of ingenious Lyons and Rheims, discussed the right of man and balanced them in dainty phrases, and expressed them in such quaint generalizations that Jefferson borrowed the Declaration of Independence from their hands. There they sat, balancing and discussing sweetly, making out new theories, and daily creating a splendid architecture of debate, till the angry crowd broke open the doors, and ended the discussion in blood. They waited too long, discussed about half a century too long. You see, discussion is very good when a man has bread to eat, and his children all portioned off, and his daughters married, and his home furnished and paid for, and his will made; but discussion is very bad when

"We hear the children weeping, O my brothers! Ere the sorrow comes with years," discussion is bad when a class bends under actual oppression. We want immediate action." —Wendell Phillips.

The worst of woman's folly is that the poor thing puts on all the idiotic trimmings and squeezes and tortures herself, thinking that it pleases men. And the man doesn't even see it, or if he sees it he despises it.

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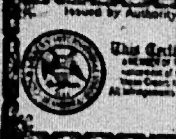
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IN A CO-OPERATIVE VILLAGE

By Mildred McInturn Scott.

"Go to Marausson and see Socialism in practice," had been the advice of the militant; so I went.

The tiny train panted painfully up the hills at a pace that made me feel that I ought to get out and walk beside it, as one walks beside a valiant pony, harnessed to a too heavy phaeton; and coasted down them so fast that I feared we might jump the frail single track, and go plunging through the fields of vine that stretched endlessly on either side of us. There was nothing but vine, as far as one could see, waves and waves of it, reaching to the hazy blue line of the Cevennes on the horizon and surging up to the very walls of the grey little town. I cannot call Marausson a village, because, though it has only two thousand inhabitants, its stone houses, huddled together in narrow streets, give the impression of a crowded corner of some ancient city; one fancies them pressed in by a great sea of human beings, instead of by the ocean of living vine.

"This ancient town a Socialist community?" one might well ask in surprise. For the words usually call up a picture of model modern houses, set down in some Garden City of utopian venture, the mushroom growth of a single day of idealistic thought. But modern Socialism is not utopian. Instead of the idea being put into practice by a group of visionaries, who have left their natural surroundings in order to found an oasis of perfect social justice, we have here a normal village community of great antiquity, most of whose members have become imbued with the idea, and who are trying to embody it bit by bit in the solution of the problems of their daily lives.

The Socialists did not come to Marausson with ready-made social solutions. They looked at the conditions of the country and modified their abstract theories to suit the facts. Here was a peasant proletariat employed part of the time as agricultural laborer on the vineyards of the large proprietors of the countryside, at a daily wage of about 40 cents. But these laborers were also for the most part themselves owners of tiny vineyards, which they cultivated with the aid of their wives and children after the other day's work was over. The Socialist leaders have not said to these men:

"Give up private property alto-

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What Is Socialism?

BY R. A. BAQUE
Tacoma, Wash.

An Address to Religious People; Especially to Clergymen...

In this pamphlet Comrade Baque answers in a plain and concise way many of the everyday objections made and questions so frequently put by religiously inclined people concerning private property and individual rights. Hand your neighbor one of these booklets and help him get over his prejudice.

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What Is Capitalism?

which to sell their wine. The fondness lent the necessary kegs, but they had no furniture for the office. At the first meeting a table was lent by a neighbor and each member brought his own chair.

Cathala, as agent of the infant society, began to travel about to find clients. He went first to the co-operatives of consumers, the great grocery stores who would be their natural patrons. He was well received and many promises were made, but he soon found that the stores cared more for the cheapness of the article than for the conditions under which it was manufactured. No orders came in, and the eager converts at Marausson began to despair.

At last, however, the great Parisian co-operative, the Belleville, with its six thousand families, became interested in the new venture, and not only bought Marausson wine itself, but introduced the society to other co-operatives as well. The new association was launched, for it is among the stores that it has found not only its most constant clients, but its most ardent supporters; and, indeed, I doubt whether, if the Free Wine Growers Association had had to enter the competitive market and submit to the uncertainties of the artificially fluctuating demand there, it could have lived at all in the form that now interests us.

The original function of the society, and still its most important one, was to act as agent for the sale of wine grown and manufactured by the members, each in his own vineyard and wine press. The society buys the wine from its members by the litre, paying a sum that has been fixed beforehand by the committee for each of the five types.

When the wine is brought in, the committee decides to which type it belongs, judging it by three standards: the amount of alcohol, the color, and the taste. It is then mixed with other wine belonging to its group and sold to clients as the Marausson blend.

With success the operations of the society became more extended. First it hired a moderate sized cellar as a storehouse for the wine made by the members, then it built a great wine cellar of its own next to the railroad and set up an electric motor wine press, the members bringing part of their product in the form of grapes to sell to their society. It is interesting to note that the co-operative stores lent \$4,000 without interest to help build this wine cellar. Finally it has begun to buy a collective vineyard, where it cultivates its own grapes, which it afterwards makes into wine. So that it has now become not only an association for the sale of privately manufactured goods, but a true association of producers.

The wine cellar is a huge barn-like building, very business-like and unromantic to the outward eye. The co-operative motto: "Each for all and all for each," is blazoned in red letters over the main entrance, while above are the words "Work" and "Solidarity," the whole being dominated by a bust of the Republic. It is all painfully ugly from one point of view and splendidly beautiful from another. Inside it is cool and dark as a wine-cellar should be. The great vats are ranged down the two sides; the tanks, where the mixtures of wine are made, are above. I heard the sound of running water, as I thought, and went up to the gallery, where I saw a steady stream of red wine flowing through a pipe into the big tank as large as a swimming-bath below. They showed me with pride where the grapes are weighed, and the mechanical device for testing their amount of sugar and degree of alcohol. The collective vineyard, several fields amounting to about 8 acres in all, surrounds the building. Two members, paid by the society, at trades union rates, were at work upon it. On the railroad track were several of the huge vats, each mounted on its own car, of the sort that may be seen trundling slowly along behind freight engines in every part of this vine-growing country. The pipes from the casks in the building above run underground direct to the traveling vats, and every week these are shipped off to Paris and the other great cities. In Paris the contents are again transferred into other vats in the depot of the society near the freight terminus there, and the co-operative stores all over the city buy here the daily supply for the family table of the Parisian members.

One, may perhaps wish that the French workman and his family appreciated better the merits of fresh water as a beverage, but if they must have it mixed with wine, it is a satisfaction to know that so many of them are now drinking the pure product of Marausson instead of the almost invariably adulterated wine offered in the open market.

In the first year of its existence the society sold 553,000 litres of wine. Last year it sold 4,500,000 litres, over eight times the output of five years ago. Almost all of this went to supply the co-operative demand.

But commercial success, if it has been obtained at the cost of any of the essential ideas of Socialist co-operation, is of small importance from the standpoint of the militant Socialist. During the first year of its existence, the client societies in Paris and the rest of France wished

to assure themselves that Marausson was a genuine peasant co-operative, so they sent a delegation of their members down to the tiny out-of-the-way place to inspect the working of the society and report to the strict Socialists at headquarters. The little pamphlet, published as a result of this journey, is very amusing reading. The delegates examined the books, approved the constitution, were banqueted and feted, exchanged speeches overflowing with brotherly sentiments with their peasant hosts and came away crying: "Hurrah for Marausson! Hurrah for Socialist co-operative France!"

What standard did the Socialist co-operators have by which to test Marausson and approve it as "Socialist" or condemn it as "yellow" or "bourgeois?"

Their national organization, the Socialist Co-operative Exchange, has certain requirements for admission, which, though they only concern the societies in their relation to the movement as a whole; probably serve as a touchstone for the spirit of their internal organization as well. In order to become a member of this group the Society must:

1. Accept the principles of International Socialism (the class struggle, the socialization of the means of production, and friendly relations between the working classes of all nations) and
2. Employ none but trades union workmen and pay union rates.

Contribute 12 francs a year to the exchange and 2 per cent of its net profits to Socialist propaganda.

I suppose in practice no society would care to fulfill these conditions that did not also in its internal organization embody the two essential Socialist ideas, democratic government and collective, not individual gain. At all events, the distinctively Socialist societies that I have seen have all been based on these two principles, and Marausson, individualistic as it may seem to the superficial observer, is no exception to the rule.

First, as to the democratic constitution. The members must be wine-growers who till the soil themselves, or agricultural laborers. This shuts out the large proprietors, of whom, however, there are few at Marausson, three-fifths of the land being in the hands of the peasant proprietors. Trade unions and the client co-operative stores are also admitted as members. These great working class organizations, the backbone of the Socialist movement, oversee through their delegates the workings of the society, and they can be depended upon to keep it up to the Socialist standard and ensure its proletarian character. It is this federal element in the membership and management of this and other modern co-operatives that makes them especially interesting to the student of social conditions.

The society is managed by a board of nine directors elected for three years by the universal suffrage of all members in the general assembly. One-third come up for re-election each year. The nine appoint one of their number to be manager. The general assembly meets regularly twice a year, or oftener if special business requires it, and non-attendance is punished by a fine. It goes over the accounts, listens to the reports of the board of directors and the commission of control, authorizes loans and investments and specifies the conditions on which they are to be made. Peasant members have one vote each, societies have as many votes as they have shares; but no society may own more than five shares, while no individual member may own more than one.

The shares are of \$5 each. If a new member cannot pay the whole of this sum at once (for \$5 represents two weeks' wages to an agricultural laborer, and is not to be lightly disposed of), he may pay in \$1 installments. The whole amount must, however, be paid up within six months after his election. The shares are non-transferable and are bought in by the society on the death or resignation of members. They are also non-interest bearing, nor is any dividend ever declared on capital.

What, then, does the society do with its profits? This question brings us to the second Socialist principle: the collective use of profit.

Christian Socialist Fellowship in New York.

Newark, Nov. 4.—A Socialist hired to preach Socialism in a big conservative church in New York City! This is a new thing to me, I must confess. But the Christian Socialists of New York seem to think it nothing surprising. Why not, they ask?

Rev. Alexander Irvine, for a long time a Socialist party member, was asked one day by the officers of the Church of the Ascension to come and preach for them every Sunday night for six months on Socialism. Comrade Irvine said, "No, you don't want me, I'm not 'Socialistically inclined.' I'm the real thing—I'm a Socialist." "Just so," they said, "that's what we want."

From this I see that some progress has been made among the churches. And it's the result of the persistent and patient efforts of our comrades of the Christian Socialist Fellowship. They are working to open the churches and the pulpits to the messages of Socialism, and to make Socialist or religious people. That's all they do. Comrade Carr insists that they are not concerned about making Christians out of Socialists at all. And Comrade Strobel is always explaining that the average salary of the ministers today is less than \$300 per year, even counting in the few big salaries of \$10,000, and even \$15,000 per year at that. "Now," says he, with an air of triumph, "do you suppose these \$300 a year men are preaching to the folks on Wall Street? No, they're preaching to the working class. Ought they not to be Socialists? Shall we not get the message of Socialism to them?"

These comrades of the Christian Socialist fellowship had a reception to Comrade Carr in Amity Chapel, New York City this week (I call them comrades, for I discovered that they are all, or nearly all, members of the Socialist party). It was an interesting and encouraging gathering.

Rev. Leighton Williams of Amity Church was host. Here at one side was our old friend and comrade, John Spargo, now so efficiently at work writing Socialist books. When he spoke he said, almost regretfully, that though he had preached once from the pulpit, the church had called him an Atheist, and so he accepted the name. But at any rate he was a Socialist—just a Socialist. On the other side sat G. J. Phelps Stokes and his wife, eager, earnest, souls, anxious to help in any way to heal the hurt of a suffering world. And near by the sister and a friend, Miss Stanford, only recently converted to Socialism.

"Just think!" said she vehemently, "in thirty-eight years I've never earned \$130. And just imagine what I've spent. I own stock in that factory where those girls and women work, and stock in the steel trust! And look at these," displaying some elegant diamond rings; "Oh! I'm a heathen, I can't live this way. I've got to do something for Socialism. I think I shall give my summer villa to my coachman."

This brought forth a most vigorous protest from Comrade Strobel, who wanted her to make better use of her means. Comrade Strobel was the founder of the Socialist party in New Jersey, and the man who started the movement for direct legislation in America. He is a well-to-do manufacturer, a Socialist and a Christian. He took the usual position of the older Socialists upon such questions and tried to get her to see it in the same way.

Near by sat our faithful comrade, Rufus W. Weeks, the founder of the collectivist society. And beyond an army officer who avowed himself an Atheist Christian. But that was no harder for me than to figure out how an army officer could be a Socialist. Yet I'm told that many soldiers are Socialists—still another prophesy of peace.

And as for the "ministerial brethren"—why the woods were full of them. Besides Comrade Carr, Rev. Leighton Williams and others mentioned, there was Byron Curtis, who at the recent triennial conference of the Protestant Episcopal Church, conducted a booth with a big sign "Christian Socialist Literature" over it, and sold and distributed not only the Christian Socialist literature, but books and pamphlets of the scientific Socialist movement. Rev's Irvine and W. D. P. Bliss sent regrets. Other active Socialists of the Eastern ministry could not be present.

Spence, Harriman, Pentecost, Fagnani, of the Union Theological Seminary; B. Fay Mills, who, we understand, has recently joined the party—and many more too numerous to mention. The Christian ministry has furnished the Socialist movement some of its most effective writers, its first officials in office, and a host of speakers and organizers.

And there is a strange thing about it all. The Socialist party has never sought these men or welcomed them. One and all they have been regarded with suspicion. The most of them have been the constant target of damaging personal attacks and abuse. A few have succumbed to the treatment and the disappointment it brings and left the active work. None, I believe, have abandoned Socialism.

This explains why it is that men who have been ministers sometimes conceal the fact from the Socialist members. There are many comrades who have been ministers whom I have known for years, but who I did not know were ministers. Is it not a pity that our movement has been so narrow at times that we have not heartily welcomed and encouraged these men of noble sentiments and lofty ideals.

I like especially the spirit of the Christian Socialists of America why say to the ministers and church members: "THE LOGIC OF CHRISTIANITY IS SOCIALISM. STAY IN YOUR PULPIT AND PREACH THE TRUTH AND WIN YOUR FELLOW WORKERS THERE TO SOCIALISM." It is like the Socialists who say to the trades unionists, "Do not abandon your brothers on the economic field. Stay in your unions and win them to Socialism." And to all I would say: You are

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Inventory of Property Covered by the Trust Mortgage Securing the Proposed Issue of Bonds of the Social-Democratic Herald

For several weeks we printed the form of the bonds about to be issued. Herewith is presented a list of the machinery, type, etc., by which the bonds are secured.

One Cary safe, No. 86195; one Steel Monitor safe, No. 4501; one Oliver typewriter, No. 64697; one Fay-Sho typewriter, No. 7574; one Densmore stencil cutter, No. 6673; one 16-inch Colonial fan, No. D254; three roll top desks; two large desks and one smaller flat top desk; all chairs, tables, and all other office fixtures and supplies, etc. One Belnap rapid addressing machine, No. 193, with General Electric Co. motor, No. 86137, attached, including automatic envelope feeder, paper cutter and all other addressing machine fixtures, tools and supplies; all electric and gas fixtures and all other tools, partitions, fixtures, etc. Stock of books.

DOWNSTAIRS PRESSROOM.

One four and eight-page Potter web press, No. 2169; one stereotyping mangle; one curved plate casting box; one tall cutter; one finish ing block; one inside shaver; one Marzani saw and trimmer; one small flat casting box; one large flat casting box; one 7 1/2 H.P. Browning motor, No. 4775, with switches and speed regulator; one 1/2 H.P. Browning motor, No. 2848, with starting box; four pulleys, eight feet shafting, about 1,500 pounds of stereotype metal; one 16-inch Colonial fan, No. Z205; one newspaper elevator, ink, paper, etc.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

One 3/4 H.P. Browning motor, No. K495; one 30-inch Challenge power paper cutter, No. 7033; one 1/2 H.P. Browning motor, No. 5309; 31x46 Michle cylinder press and electric motor, type, classes, etc. One 8x12 Challenge Gordon press, No. 5753; one 12x18 Challenge Gordon press, No. 5263; one 7x12 Pearl Press, Golding & Co., No. 1884; one 25-inch Advance paper cutter, No. 2322; all ink and paper stock, four imposing stones and stands; on Golding mitre machine, No. 937; one ink fountain; one roller cabinet; one ten-shelf drying rack; one lead and slug cutter; one mitre box and saw; one numbering machine; the following type: 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 24 point Bold Fassel; 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48 point Gothic caps; 54, 66, 72 point condensed Gothic; 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48 point Mazarin; 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48 point Keltmore; 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48 point condensed Facade; 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48 point Broad De Vinne; 14, 24, 30, 36, 48 point Edwards; 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48 point Cushing; 6 point No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Blair; 12 point No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Blair; 14, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48 point Plat Script; 18, 24, 48 point Panograph; 18 point Marshall Italic; 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48 point Elzevir; 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48 point Teuton Extended; 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48 point Composite Condensed; 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 48 point Schwabacher; 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48 point De Vinne Condensed; 48, 64, 72 point De Vinne; 12, 14, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48 point Gothic wood type; 6-line extended Gothic wood type; 8, 10, 6, 10 German wood type; and all other type, border, rules, slugs, spaces, tools, appliances, fixtures, shafting, pulleys, tables, metal and wood furniture, devices, stock cuts and electros, registers, galleys, stands, cabinets, cases, etc.

NEWSPAPER DEPARTMENT.

right. Do this patiently and persistently, and we shall win if we faint not.

Carl D. Thompson.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his deeds." (Standard Dictionary.)

An science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Worcester's Dictionary.)

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NEWSPAPER DEPARTMENT.

One double-deck Mergenthaler linotype, No. 730; five sets of matrices for same; One 1/2 H.P. Browning motor, No. 4390; one steam table and boiler; one stereotyping heating table and truck; one melting furnace; one composing stones and stands; one eight-foot galley rack; about 3,000 lbs. of linotype metal; eight seven-column type-high newspaper chases; one mitre box; 18 linotype liners and ejector blades; one proof press; seven cylinder press chases; the following type: 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48 point Gothic, modern; 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48 point Condensed Gothic; 6, 8, 10, 14, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48 point German Title; one font 36 point Schwabacher; one font 30 point German Title; one font 36 point German Extended; 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48, 60, 72 point Elzevir Condensed; one case 8 point German; one case 10 point figures; one case 6 point English; one case 8 point Monotype; 10, 12, 14, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48 point Talisman Italic (bold face); one case 6 point German; one case 10 point German; two fonts of each of 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48 point Bradford; 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48 point Monotype; 14 Folio Headings; eight fonts of rule; one case of spaces and quads; and all other type, brass rule, slugs, registers, quads, fine dot leaders, German sorts, quoin, wood furniture, racks, stands, cases, cabinets, galleys, tools, appliances, tables, galleys and water pipe connections, fixtures, etc.

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor.

VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

We give below some extracts from a magazine article dealing with the boy mayor of Milwaukee which appears in the November issue of the *American Republic*. It is not a complimentary article, but it is what Milwaukee must stand for its folly in putting such a weakling at the head of its city government. The article is in part as follows:

Milwaukee, the "Cream City by the Lakes," represents the best industrial interests of the great Northwest.

She is the metropolis of the great commonwealth of Wisconsin, and numbers between three and four hundred thousand population. . . .

As we observed all of these things which indicated intelligence, prosperity and wealth, we decided that we should like to meet the mayor of this magnificent city.

We had heard of him in print as the "Boy Mayor." We thought that a city with such a population, such prosperity, and such intelligence had probably elected some young statesman as its chief magistrate.

So we made frequent calls to the city hall, but were always informed that the "mayor was out." Finally we inquired more particularly as to his whereabouts and our inquiry was met with the reply, "We presume that he is fighting fire."

In response to our inquiry, we heard this remark so frequently that we finally asked what was meant by "he is fighting fire." The response came: "Why, he fights fire with his automobile. When a fire breaks out and the fire department is called, he jumps into his automobile and goes the rounds with the fire department."

We continued to call, however, and finally when we went to the city hall, we saw standing in front of this magnificent structure a large and expensive automobile, so we said to ourselves, "We presume that the mayor is in."

When the officer informed the mayor that we were present and wished to see him, he came out and made every effort to be clever. He could not be clever, because he did not have sense enough. He was polite, but not clever.

We informed him who we were and what our purposes were. He invited us into his reception room and then, like a boy playing with his toys, carried us into a large vault and there exhibited to us the many hundreds of clippings from the newspapers and magazines of the country as to himself.

He seemed to be as proud of these clippings as a six-year-old boy would be of a new toy.

He is the type of a man who would be a leader in social life if he had the sense and was clever enough. But he is deficient there. He is stupid, dull and blunt. He thinks indistinctly and unclearly and speaks haltingly and stammeringly.

He neither has ability or common sense.

All things considered he is the biggest fool we ever saw hold such a position of power and trust.

Here is a man elected to the chief executive of the city of nearly four hundred thousand people, who is just as big a joke and burlesque as a ruler as any of the ignorant and imbecile dukes and lords of the Middle Ages.

And the worst part of it is that he is a fool and does not know it.

All the way from Milwaukee to New York he rode in his big automobile and down the main streets of New York he went whirling with the flag waving from his automobile. "The Boy Mayor of Milwaukee."

The "Boy Mayor" does not seem to realize that Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence before he was as old as the "Boy Mayor." He does not seem to realize that Alexander Hamilton thought of his National System of Government when he was much younger than the "Boy Mayor."

He is not a fool by youth, but by nature.

He seems to desire to use his youth as a publicity bureau. He does not seem to realize that men, before they have reached the age that he is in life, have written literature which has lived through the ages, thought out systems of philosophy and science and founded systems of government which have controlled and ruled millions of people.

Here is a story we heard in Milwaukee and which we consider reliable: By it the ability of the present chief executive of Milwaukee can be safely judged.

It is said that one of the city papers in Milwaukee telephoned to the mayor to ascertain what his action would be on some public question. They reached the mayor direct in-

stead of his secretary, and instead of the mayor answering direct, he turned to his secretary and propounded to him the question which the newspaper had propounded to him and asked his secretary what his reply should be.

As we looked over the ground and investigated the reason why he became mayor, we reached this conclusion: His family was rich, they could afford to spend money. The corporations and public utility institutions and grafters wanted a weak man in the mayor's chair. They wanted a chump. One whom they could play like checkers on a checker board.

This young man and society dude suited them. He did not have capacity and brains enough to discern their schemes, their plans and their rascality. They could fool him like an innocent babe.

He was, therefore, the man of the hour.

Not that he would be criminally corrupt, for he did not have sense enough for that. They wanted him because they could use him like a school boy and he would not know it.

No man of intelligence could look at him and believe for one moment that he could get one hundred votes on his own face for the mayor of the great city of Milwaukee.

Rich parents, corporations, grafters and society made this chump the mayor of this great city.

Comrade Alex M. Thompson, "Dangle," one of the editors of the *London Clarion*, has written the libretto for the comic opera "Tom Jones," and is in New York where the piece is soon to be presented to the public. His opinions of New York as written to his paper are highly amusing and a trifle "Dickensian." He finds everything grossly commercial.

Dates for National Organizers.
Geo. H. Goebel: Missouri; Nov. 17; Marcelline; 16-19, Hannibal; 20, 21, Sedalia; 22, Eldon; 23, Tusculum.

Martin Hendricksen (Finnish): Nov. 17, Cleveland, O.; 18, Detroit, Mich.; 19, en route; 20, 21, 22, 23, Marquette County, Mich.

Guy E. Miller: Nevada at large. John M. Work: New Hampshire, Nov. 17, en route; 18, Enfield; 19, Franklin; 20, Concord; 21, Manchester; 22, Nashua; 23, en route.

M. W. Wilkins: Maine, under directions of the state committee.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat. Sec., 260 Dearborn St., Chicago.

The executive committee of the I. S. B. and I. C. informs this office that the suit against the Social-Democratic deputies of the second Russian Duma was set for trial before the Senate for Nov. 7.

(Continued from page 3.)

connection with this crime that the large capitalist, as usual, seems to have been the original aggressor. Fred Tyler, for whose alleged murder Adams is being tried, is said to have been a claim jumper, hired by B. R. Lewis of the B. R. Lewis Lumber Company to go up and jump Simpkins' timber claim. So the case simmers down to the fight of the big man of a big lumber company against a poor man on a timber claim, trying to get a foothold for himself on the earth. It is claimed by the prosecution that Simpkins, in an effort to get back his property, in connection with Newt Glover and Alma Mason, hired Adams to get Tyler out of the way.

H. P. Knight, the prosecuting attorney, is making several kinds of different fools of himself in this trial. He is young and of an apparently pleasing and sincere disposition. But his very motion shows his inexperience. His moves are childish, boyish and trivial. Every time he is saying anything, he is doing good for the Federation cause because his foolish remarks are so conspicuously misplaced. He shakes the very common mistake of an inexperienced man of attempting to stubbornly oppose an able and experienced attorney like Mr. Darrow, and as a result he comes out worsted in every encounter. He is not in the least witty, but he tries to appear so. He makes himself ridiculous by denying every remark Mr. Darrow makes, even on old, established points of law, where even the spectators can see the superiority of Mr. Darrow's position.

The secret of the whole matter is that the big timber companies want to make an example out of Steve Adams so that in the future no one will interfere with their jumpers in the interest of so important a factor as homesteaders. They must get some one, and Steve is a friend of Simpkins, whose claim was among those that were jumped, as a convenient character to sacrifice.

As the trial progresses, Mr. Hawley is sitting with the state's attorneys, watching what transpires and making frequent suggestions.

Not much interest is manifested in the trial by the town people. The general sympathy seems to be with Adams. The very fact that these timber cruising parties went to

Knights' moves are amateurish. He talks too much. He seems to think that making a noise is showing genius. If he were wise he would know that he can't match Darrow's mettle, and he would watch for weak points in the defense and land on them. But he doesn't know that, and he is making himself the laughing stock of the courtroom.

The names of Mrs. Hazlett, Moyer and the mythical "Dixon" of Chicago seem to be veritable bogies to the prosecution with which no juror must have a suspicion of being contaminated. Questions are asked regarding every person's knowledge of these three. Finally the oft-repeated question in regard to Mrs. Hazlett became nauseating. Knight would turn to where she sat and point her out to every juror, in her place at the reporters' table, as the woman arrested for disturbing the peace in Spokane, and who had said according to the *Spokane-Review* that she was going to Rathdrum to influence the prospective jurors. And then he would wind up by asking the jurors, "You wouldn't care what Ida Crouch-Hazlett thought, would you?"

The questions were a gross misrepresentation all the way through. In the first place, Mrs. Hazlett was never arrested for disturbing the peace. No such charge was lodged against her. Knight even spoke of her inciting a riot. Finally Mr. Darrow got out of patience. He denounced the report of the interview in the *Spokane-Review* as a pure fabrication, and asked that Mrs. Hazlett's name be left out of the case. The prosecution retorted that they had the proof that these things were true. Darrow threw down his glasses and said, "Present it then. You don't know what you are talking about. The woman is here and we will put her on the stand and let her testify to the absolute falsehood of these assertions."

The judge said he would not allow Mrs. Hazlett's name to be used in the questioning any more until he had looked into the matter as to whether there was any basis for its use.

During the latter part of the forming the jury the defense has shown that it was ready to go ahead at almost any time. It has passed up its last three peremptories and consulted several times with the attorneys for the state in order that the challenging might cease and the case go to trial without the excuse of summoning an extra venire. But Knight didn't want to lose a single chance, and kept up his challenges as long as they lasted. The fact of the matter was the defense had enticed him into a trap. He could either take the jury as it was, acceptable to the defense, or bring the expense upon the state, already staggering under the charge of fabulous expenditure, of the summons of a new venire. Knight looked more serious than he has at any time during the trial, he was actually pale;—but he took the safe side for him—used caution, no matter what the expense—and the new venire of 20 was summoned.

Later—At 3:15 this afternoon the jury was sworn. Attorney Hansen made the opening statement in which he briefly rehearsed the circumstances. He stated that the proof will rest largely on Adam's confession.

Tomorrow the trial begins.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett.

Rathdrum, Idaho, Nov. 7.—Mr. J. M. Gentry and Mr. Edward Stanbury were two witnesses called by the state that have gone forward strengthening Adams' case in the trial now pending. These men were employed timber cruising. On one of these trips their party penetrated into the heavy brushy woods and there came upon the remains of a dead body lying across some logs. It seems that they left it there and afterwards the Tyler family heard of it and went in and took possession of it. Deputy Sheriff Williams was encountered accidentally and taken in with them. These stories completely change the complexion of the commonly accepted idea in the popular mind concerning the case. It has been generally stated that Adams was incriminated purely by his own confession and the body of Tyler found according to his own directions. The testimony of these witnesses utterly discredits this view. The body was found by accident, the identification is very meager, and if the state is depending upon the half-crazed confession of a man tortured by fear and afterwards completely repudiated by him its chances are pretty slim to hurl another Federation man into eternity.

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Not much interest is manifested in the trial by the town people. The general sympathy seems to be with Adams. The very fact that these timber cruising parties went to

examine timber already settled upon shows that the rights of settlers were ignored. Tyler had had a cabin built for him on the very piece of land where Simpkins' cabin was already built and where he was living.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett.

(Continued from page 2.)

can it give proof of "social solidarity," the chief Socialist virtue. The Free Wine Growers of Mar-ausson, convinced Socialists and eager propagandists, dispose of their profits in the following fashion:

A sum varying with the commercial success of the society is deducted from the gross profits for the local "works of solidarity." In 1905 \$500 were paid into this fund. 40 per cent of the balance goes to the fund for enlarging the scope of the society's business; in other words, to the creation of a collective impersonal capital, over which no individual member has any rights. This capital fund has now reached the respectable total of \$5,000, while the share-capital only amounts to \$1,200. The remaining 60 per cent is considered as net profits and is divided as follows:

One quarter is returned to the client societies in proportion to their purchases. One quarter is contributed to Socialist propaganda and to the national and federal co-operative organizations. One quarter is added to the impersonal capital fund of the society. And only one quarter goes to the members, not, however, as might be expected, in proportion to the business of each man with the society, but in equal parts. This provision is an example of the communist spirit shown in many modern co-operatives. Even this small portion, 15 per cent of the profits, is not actually divided, but is carried to the credit of the members on the society's books and payment is made only if the claimant moves away, becomes bankrupt, or dies. Under no other conditions can he touch a penny of profit, which, being left with the society, forms a reserve fund (\$4,000 now) to the working capital.

Thus we see that all the profit made by the Free Wine Growers (\$11,740 in 1905) is used either to enlarge the scope of the Society or for the collective advantage of the inhabitants of Mar-ausson and the French working class.

Moreover, the founders have tried to protect their work from ever being turned aside to individual use, as has often happened with similar undertakings. In the future, the society is dissolved, no member can claim a share of the impersonal funds. Its land, buildings and stock are to be converted to the town of Mar-ausson, but for its use only, not for sale. The income derived from them is to be spent on local and secular "works of solidarity" until the day when a new co-operative, based on ideas similar to those now animating the Free Wine Growers, and accepting its constitution, shall be formed, to take over and carry on the work of the present society.

Whether all these paper provisions will be effective if the attitude of the members themselves comes to change, I do not know. But I think I can vouch for the Socialist spirit of the Mar-ausson co-operators of today. Indeed, figures are more eloquent than opinions, and I have given enough above to show their understanding of the words "social solidarity" is a practical, not a theoretical one.

"But," the reader may very well ask, "what do the down-trodden peasants themselves gain from all these organizations? Have they simply united to form themselves into a charitable society? For all that you have told us it is the end nothing but charity, and human nature being what it is, . . ."

No, the peasants are very sensible men, and they are not so ready to let their present lot as sincerely as their critics want to do it for them. Their practical gains are quite clear and obvious, even though they do not include profit-making.

The advantages gained by the members of the Free Wine Growers are divided under three heads:

First, The co-operative pays them on the average 25 to 40 cents more per hundred litres than they could get for their wine in the open market. It is able to do this through the economy effected by the suppression of the profits of the middleman.

Second, It offers them a sure market, provided the wine they bring comes up to one of the five standard types. This factor of the sure market is of prime importance to the wine-grower in the south of France, who has often to face crises of over-production so acute that his good red wine must be turned into alcohol and sold in foreign lands to cover the expenses of the vintage.

Third, It employs some of its members, and hopes to employ more each year, as laborers on the collective vineyard. These laborers are paid the full union wage and work under self-respecting conditions as free employees of their own society, not as wage slaves. How important an advantage the peasants feel this to be is shown by the fact that the co-operative is the most successful, as it is also the oldest of the three. It was started in 1903, two years after the Wine Growers, which society helped it by a gift of \$100 and by inserting a clause in its own constitution to the effect that every aspirant to membership in the producers' society must first become a member of the store.

The store now owns its own buildings on the main square of the town, and sells not only groceries, but also all the first co-operatively sold commodities, but household furnishings, shoes and certain staple articles of clothing. The intelligent peasant woman who showed me over the little stock with pride, explained that the boots and shoes were made by a co-operative society in the North and that the chocolate and biscuits came from a Paris co-operative. Any article that is not co-operatively made, they used only co-operatively made products. Since my visit they have started a bakery of their own and are now planning a cafe to be a rival to the saloon over the way.

The constitution of the store is modeled on that of the Free Wine Growers. Forty per cent of its net profits go to increase its impersonal capital fund—a fact that probably accounts for its rapid growth and success. The other 60 per cent is divided among the members, in proportion to their purchases, this being the standard practice of English and continental societies.

The store is of advantage to its members in three ways:

First—It sells them the necessities of life a little more cheaply than they can be bought in the open market.

Second—It sells only pure goods, so far as these can be controlled by the merchant buyer. It is to no one's advantage to put taint in the sugar and chicory in the tarts, so that at any rate one source of adulteration is removed, and in the case of co-operatively made products the likelihood of fraud in manufacture is still further lessened.

Third—It hands back to its members three-fifths of the profits, which, under ordinary conditions, would go to the shopkeeper and all the intermediaries between him and the manufacturer.

The two other societies are more original than the Store and deserve mention, though they are of such recent origin that one can have no right to an opinion as to their permanent utility.

"The Peasant Emancipation" was started in August, 1905, by some "militant" members of the Agricultural Laborers' Union. Its object is "to unite all the agricultural laborers of the commune, to emancipate them from the yoke of capitalism by allowing them to live in freedom by their labor on the impersonal collective property of the society." The Free Wine Growers at once came forward with a gift of \$100 and a subscription for five shares, the Commune of Mar-ausson gave \$50, and other societies and individuals bought non-interest-bearing shares to the amount of \$1,070. A good vineyard has been bought; but, as the society was not rich enough to pay it all at once, the members—115 men and women—have been taking turns working on their property without wages till the debt is cleared.

"The Proletarian Beehive," we read in the preamble to its constitution, has four main objects:

First, to free workmen from the exploitation of the capitalist owners of workmen's dwellings by offering them clean, light and healthy cottages at a low rental.

Second, to increase the morality of workmen's families by sparing them the pernicious promiscuity of the tenement house. Third, to familiarize workmen with fruit and vegetable and flower culture in order to wean them from the saloon, each cottage being necessarily provided with a garden; and, fourth, to socialize an element of prime necessity in the life of the proletariat by erecting dwellings that shall be the collective property of the society.

This youngest of the Mar-ausson ventures was also started in the Agricultural Laborers' Union by one of the members who conceived the idea, brought it up at the meeting and converted 80 comrades at once. The Free Wine Growers and the other local societies bought shares and contributed supplies, and the society has already begun to build two "coquette" workmen's cottages. They will each have four rooms and a little garden, and will rent for \$24 a year.

"These people have gone mad on co-operation," said the militant anarchist, proudly telling me of this latest move of his. "There's no stopping them now, and each society is more Socialistic than the last."

As a matter of fact the members of the "Bee Hive" propose to take no share of the profits for themselves or their families. Three-quarters of the profits go back to the impersonal capital fund and the other quarter is to be devoted to "one or more works of social utility, tending toward the same ideal of emancipation."

The society will, however, be of distinct advantage to its members. They will get better houses at a lower rent than heretofore, and any member who shall have paid rent for thirty years to the society will be given his house free to the end of his days. Nor will rent be exacted from his widow or their children, "even if the union was free and not officially consecrated by marriage."

In summing up the material benefits accruing to the citizens of Mar-ausson from their co-operatives, we must not forget the impersonal capital that they are accumulating for their collective use. Taking the four organizations together we find that the villagers now own in common roughly \$50,000 of land and capital. It is true that legally the great wine cellar, the two vineyards, the horses, vats, carts and tools, the store in the square and the workmen's cottages, are the private property of the members of the four societies. But if solemn promises and covenants can bind men, the property will never be sold and divided among them, but will be kept as a joint patrimony to be developed and increased by them and their children for the common good of all.

The details of these matters were explained to me in the kitchen of the Socialist mayor of Mar-ausson, by a bronzed young peasant, who had come back from his day's work in the vineyard, his tools slung over his back. I was having afternoon tea, but my appreciation of the co-operative bread, chestnut preserves, and good white wine did not interfere with the interest his story had for me.

It is a story of the brown lands, rough with the roughness of outdoor labor, to his eager, far-seeing eyes and pondered on the strangeness of the phenomenon. These men were simple peasants. I kept telling myself, whose daily life was a struggle of miles every morning in burning summer heat, or bleak winter winds, followed by hours of hard physical work in all sorts of weather, for they received on an average \$500 a year in wages. Their total family budget, including the products of their own vineyards, averaged \$300 a year. Yet they have seen a vision and dreamed a dream far more splendid than the visions and the dreams that occupy the minds of their better educated and more civilized brothers in other towns and other lands, and have, moreover, begun to put their vision into practice.

It is this combination of the dream and the practical success that makes Mar-ausson so interesting. Here is a whole community of average people attempting to embody in their business relations with each other and the outside world an ideal of justice and solidarity, and actually accomplishing something tangible as a result. It may be objected that the good people everywhere are making the same effort. That is true, but it is an isolated and therefore often an ineffectual effort. When the individual at Mar-ausson feels within himself the desire to deal justly with all men, he is aided by the actual business organization of the community. In other places he is opposed by that business organization. In the co-operative movement the good people are forced to give up the struggle under peril of drowning. The reaction of the two systems on the character of the average man must be productive of decided results.

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Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

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TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meets Every First and Third Wednesday (8 P. M.) at Freie Gemelde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State

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577 E. Water St.
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"KWITCHER KICKIN"
AND COME TO
Hammer's Barber Shop,
141 NORTH AVENUE

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First-Class Work Guaranteed
462 REED STREET, Cor. SCOTT

LANGE & WELLS BARBER SHOP
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Under North River

H. C. MUNDT SHAVING
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The Line of Union Cigars

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Organized Labor



Illustration: "Workingmen demand their rights. Outrageous! It's not an illness!"

Strike Breaking Tactics!
The national sheet metal workers' bosses have been quietly circulating the following:

During the next year this association has been... upon frequently, asking for assistance in places where there were strikes and labor troubles. Of course, the association has been only too glad to render such assistance as was possible, but heretofore it has lacked a systematic plan for rendering aid to those places where strikes occurred.

At the Cleveland convention, the board of trustees was authorized to formulate a comprehensive plan which would enable the association to render aid promptly and effectively in case of strikes. The following is the plan adopted by the board of trustees of the national association, and your local is earnestly requested to take this matter up at once and ascertain how much assistance you could render in labor troubles.

The plan, as outlined herewith, will impose no expense whatever upon the firm employing the men who are to be held in reserve for the purpose of going to cities where labor troubles exist. In nearly every city there are firms who give certain men steady employment throughout the year. It is proposed to select certain of such men and guarantee them steady work throughout the year, conditioned upon their going when and where they are sent. When labor trouble is about to occur in some city the national association will be so advised. And investigation will then be made as to the merits of the demands upon the masters, and whether they are justified in refusing them. If they are justified in refusing the demands made upon them by labor unions, and the strike occurs, the various local organizations nearest the city where the strike exists will be notified to send those men who are held in reserve, as outlined above.

If this method is adopted by the various local organizations, it would be possible within twenty-four hours after a strike takes place to be sending men to the assistance of the firms in trouble. It is a well-known fact that the very best time to break a strike is at its very beginning and not after it has run for several weeks. It is not proposed to draw all the men in reserve from any given city at the first call, but to hold some back for further assistance as necessary.

The employees so sent would not be in the employ of the firm in the city where the strike existed, but would be still in the employ of the firm sending them, and would only be loaned by that firm until conditions were such that they could be recalled.

Rate of Wages.
Employees sent to a city in which labor troubles existed would receive the same rate of wages as paid in that city, provided the rate was not lower than that received in their home city. If the rate of wages is higher in the city to which he is sent than in his home city, the difference would be paid by the local to whom he is loaned, together with all traveling expenses and board.

It must be distinctly understood that when the call comes for these reserve men, that they must be sent at once, and that no excuse of being busy, or it is inconvenient, etc., can be accepted. It is generally impossible to render assistance to some one else who may be in serious difficulty without inconveniencing ourselves, and if the call should come for these men, they must be sent unless there is a strike or some labor trouble in the home city, which would render their going impossible. In other words these men are to be considered as "minute men," ready for the emergency immediately.

The number of such men should be sent from each local organization to the national office. A call for assistance would always be sent to the local secretary, who must see that the reserve men are notified to go at once.

Will your local organization take this question up and ascertain how many men for this purpose your city could furnish? It is not necessary that a great number should come from each city, but if it would be possible for our national organization, at a day's notice, to have one or two hundred men on the way to break a strike, you can readily see that labor troubles would be a thing of the past. Please bear in mind in this matter that it is not guess work, or perhaps so, or we may be able to do it, but it is absolutely necessary to the carrying out of our policy adopted by the board of directors that this matter be reduced to a positive, definite number. Five men that can positively be depended upon to go are far better than to have some one say that perhaps we can furnish twenty-five, because in the latter case none will go.

It is well known that such men are scarce, and probably not very many of them are in your city, but there

Clark of the Second Grade
Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners, City Hall, Nov. 5, 1907.
A competitive examination for the position of Clerk of the Second Grade will be held at the above office on Thursday, Nov. 21, 1907, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Applicants must meet the following requirements: United States citizenship; residence in Milwaukee for the last three years immediately preceding the date of application; age, 21 years or more for males, 18 years or more for females; good handwriting; ability in written and oral English; general business training.

Applications, in writing, to be presented personally up to and including Monday, Nov. 18, 1907, at the above office, or to be obtained at the above office.

W. W. MONTGOMERY, Pres.
FRED A. LAMSON, Sec.
IRVING S. GARY, Treasurer.
FRANK A. KREMLA, Chairman.

JOHN A. VILSON, Secy.

JOHN A. VILSON, Secy.

JOHN A. VILSON, Secy.

JOHN A. VILSON, Secy.

JOHN A. VILSON, Secy.

are enough of them working at our trade today to meet the demands. Possibly some will need a little education as to the value of the open shop; then, again, such men are not second or third-class, but the very best, and we know that should a call be made upon your local for such men, you are probably loaning the best you have, but such is the price that must be paid for the maintenance of the open shop and peace in the labor world.

This matter is worthy of your assistance and it is hoped that you will respond to the full extent of your ability. The power to overcome and prevent strikes and labor troubles in the sheet metal trade is now in your own hands. If our trade does not secure this, it will be because each individual has not lived up to his responsibility.

Please advise promptly your action in this matter.
W. H. BARNARD, Sec.,
Norfolk, Va.
E. L. SEABROOK, Pres.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Federated Trades Council.
Regular meeting, Nov. 6, 1907.—Bro. Max Grass in the chair; Bro. F. E. Neuman vice-chairman. All officers present.

Minutes read and approved. New delegates seated from Musicians No. 8, Steam Engineers No. 130, Shop Hands and Modelers No. 386, Steamfitters No. 18, Stereotypers No. 90, Railway Clerks.

The Building Trades Section reported the election of Bro. Jos. Brett as president and Bro. F. Heise as recording secretary to fill unexpired terms. Report approved.

The Label Section reported a request from Boot and Shoe Workers for union men and sympathizers to demand label shoes of Milwaukee manufacturer so as to assist the union in getting local factories to use the label. Report approved.

The Executive Board reported sending a committee consisting of Bros. Weber, Sheehan and Melms, at the request of the Musicians' Union to see the manager of the Bijou Theater, and submitted to the council the report made by said committee. The committee reported that the Bijou had agreed to the wage demands of the Musicians, but denied the union's right to say how much labor must be employed.

The Bijou had formerly employed six men, but at the beginning of this season the union had demanded that it put on two additional men, which was done under protest and until the general manager, A. W. Dingwall could come from New York. It was shown to the committee that the Bijou pays higher wages to the musicians in Milwaukee than is paid in such cities as St. Paul and Minneapolis, and that in these cities and in Chicago, which are in the same theatrical circuit, the number of men employed in the orchestra is but seven.

In Milwaukee the Bijou pays an orchestra of six men \$125 a week, while in St. Paul and Minneapolis the circuit pays seven men \$121 a week. The committee also learned that the Bijou also employed union stage employees exclusively and had all its printing done by union printers, also employing none but union men in the building line. It therefore recommended that the council comply with ART. XI, Sec. 7 of the laws of the A. F. of L. governing city bodies, which requires that all crafts involved shall have a voice in whatever action is taken toward an employer. The board recommended that the committee's report be adopted. Moved that the Musicians'

grievance be referred to the Building Trades Section and that the Musicians appear before that body the second Thursday of the month, also that the grievance be likewise referred to the Allied Trades Council, the Musicians to appear and that the stage employees also be given a voice. Carried.

The board recommended the endorsement of the resolutions passed by the conference of Trades Unions of New York and vicinity, protesting against the decision of the Minneapolis convention of the A. F. of L. with regard to the Brewery Workers. The board also reported a communication from the Flour and Cereal Employes announcing that Washburn-Crosby flour was still unfair. Board recommended that two more liquor licenses be taken out. Council was also notified that the products of the Lambert, N. J., Rubber Company was on the unfair list. Notice also given that the pianos made by the W. W. Kimball Co., of Chicago, were unfair. Communication read from the president of the International Union of Steam Engineers stating that body's side of the jurisdictional fight and charging that the Brewers were not trade unionists at heart, but "Socialists, individualists, single-tax men, anything else but union men." Before the circular was read a motion to lay same on the table was lost on request of brewery workers that it be read, and on being read it was filed. Request of Musicians that Bijou theater be placed on unfair list was, on recommendation of the special committee, laid over until the other trades involved could be heard from. Communication from Brewery Workers international in regard to the troubles in New Orleans, read to council and filed. On motion report of executive board as a whole was approved and recommendations concurred in.

Moved that a committee from the Maccabees be granted the floor. Carried. The committee took the floor to speak in favor of an agitation for Sunday opening of the cemeteries.

Bro. Neumann reported as delegate to the Equity Society convention at Indianapolis. Report received and filed.

L. A. Downing, representing the Union Overall Laundry & Supply Co., was granted the floor to explain the business carried on in Chicago for which a Milwaukee branch has been opened.

Secy. Reichert read the list of unions to date that have sent in assessments for the Telegraphers, the total amount being \$477.05. He also reported the unions still owing for Labor Day tickets.

Moved that the Plasterers be required to pay for all the tickets taken. Amended that the Cement Workers, Plumber Laborers, Painters No. 922 also be required to pay. Moved that entire matter be referred to executive board to see the unions. Carried.

Moved to advance \$100 to delegate to A. F. of L. convention. On motion, matter referred to executive board to report its action at next meeting.

Receipts for evening \$209.24, disbursements \$261.07.
Frederick Heath, Rec. Secy.

"Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L. Benson, is still the standard Socialist reader. You can use it to do big things in agitation. It has already run through four editions. This office. 15 cents a copy.

FREE
I WILL GIVE AWAY ABSOLUTELY FREE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

One \$300 PIANO
One \$75.00 Parlor Set
One \$35.00 Gents' Gold Watch
One \$25.00 Ladies' Gold Watch
One \$18.00 Suit of Gents' Clothes
One \$10.00 Set of Rogers' Silverware
Composed of one-half dozen Tea Spoons, one-half dozen Table Spoons, one-half dozen Knives, one-half dozen Forks, one Sugar Shell and one Butter Knife.

One Ton of Hard Coal
One Barrel of Flour
One \$5.00 Rocking Chair
One \$4.00 Umbrella
One Pair \$2 Gold Cuff Buttons

In order to give the Bay View people an inducement to buy in their home district, I am making the above offer. With each 50c purchase I give one coupon, which gives every customer a chance to win one of the valuable prizes. This will continue from Nov. 1, 1907, to Jan. 1, 1908.

I carry a full line of Popular Priced and Up-to-Date Suits and Overcoats for Men, Young Men and Children.
Men's Suits from \$20.00 to \$50.00. Men's Overcoats from \$7.50 to \$25.00. Young Men's Suits from \$10.00 to \$20.00. Young Men's Overcoats from \$5.00 to \$15.00. Children's Suits and Overcoats from \$2.50 to \$8.00. Also a full line of Men's Underwear from \$1.00 to \$7.00 and up.

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MILWAUKEE

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WISCONSIN STATE
FEDERATION OF LABOR
OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

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FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer,
318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.
FREDK. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy-Treas.,
852 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

EXECUTIVE BOARD
J. J. HANDLEY, 206 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
JAMES SHEEHAN, 548 Fifth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
WM. KAUFMAN, 20 N. W. Main St., Kenosha, Wis.
WM. ALBRECHT, 335 W. Dayton St., Madison, Wis.
JOS. J. WILKE, 722 Mead St., Racine, Wis.

UNFAIR LIST
GIMBEL BROS., Dept. Store, Milwaukee.
Light Horse Squadron Cigar Co., Milwaukee.
The F. P. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.
Aug. Kolm, Merchant Tailor, 264 W. Water St., Milwaukee.
Chas. Polachek Bros. Co., 182-184 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.
The Atlas Bread Co., Milwaukee.
The O'-old Lager Brewery, Milwaukee.
Carpenter-Skiles Bakery, Milwaukee.
Wigenhorn Bros., cigar mfrs., Watertown.
Panperin & Wagners (better known as the P. & W. Cigar Co.), La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of cigars and tobacco.
The Janesville Clothing Co., Janesville, Wis., manufacturers of the Radiant Home line stores.
The Cargil Coal Co., Green Bay, Wis.
The Kachler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of bath tubs and plumber supplies.
The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
The West End Brewing Co. and Malting Co., West Bend, Wis.

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Miller Cafe, East Water and Mason streets.
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Kiesel Restaurant, Mason street, between East Water street and Broadway.
Albion Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.
Vindor Hotel, Milwaukee street, opposite Sinsbath theater.
Walter's Restaurant, 260 Third st.

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NATIONAL ORGANIZER

George R. Kirkpatrick

WILL LECTURE AT

Freie Gemeinde Hall, Monday, Nov. 18

264 Fourth Street

8 o'clock P. M.

Ethical Building, Tuesday, November 19

558 Jefferson St.

8 o'clock P. M.

Subject: The Trusts Are Maddening the People

These Lectures are arranged and held under the auspices of the County Central Committee, S.-D. P. Everybody is cordially invited to attend. Come early and avoid the rush. Bring the ladies.

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Best Trade a Specialty. J. URICH, Mfr.

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GENERAL HARDWARE AND MECHANICAL TOOLS

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Don't be a bat. Get your eyes open. Know why our mines are shutting down; why panics come and hard times overtake you with an over-production.

Why the poor and the plain people go hungry and cold because they have raised too much to eat

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NEW TEETH, best and finest, manufactured in the world. Fit guaranteed or money refunded. Standard Crowns and Bridge Teeth. **\$5.00**

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Hours—8:30 to 6:00; Sundays 9:00 to 12:00
Phone Grand 2364 L
COMRADES—YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

and made too much to wear. The above were the words with which the Montfort comrades opened their campaign. They advertised the Thompson lectures in the papers, on the side-walks, everywhere. As a result the Opera House was packed. The audience was splendid, and a local is being organized.

The Montfort comrades had two columns of Socialist plate matter in their local paper on "What is Socialism," by Blatchford. The comrades have certainly got things going in Montfort.

BRODHEAD:—The veterans of the movement here are still as active and effective as ever. We had a fine meeting Thursday night. The comrades are looking for a big gain for the party this year, and they are getting ready to make special effort to distribute literature among the farmers and the church people.

The "panic" is making some folks think. The price of hogs dropped from \$6.00 to \$4.00 and the money is locked up. Some farmers are beginning to do some thinking. They are willing to read Socialist literature.

RICHARD CENTER:—On Saturday night Comrade Thompson spoke on the work of the Socialists in city councils and the state legislature and on Sunday on "Christianity and Socialism." We succeeded in organizing a local of twelve members and several more have been for some time members-at-large.

This makes the second local organized by Comrade Thompson this week. The trip starts out well. After the Sunday meeting one of the local pastors said he was a Socialist and had been voting the Socialist ticket for some time. Other ministers were present and got Socialist literature. Some farmers had come in from miles away and Comrade Garrison was up from Lone Rock. Comrades Hamilton and Loomis from Twin Bluffs, and an old veteran, Comrade S. B. Loomis from Gotham. It was a splendid gathering of the clans. And we have reason to hope for good things for the future.

Comrade Thompson says he is delighted with the way the meetings start off in Wisconsin. Says the east is not the only place the Socialists have good meetings.

We must hustle for Socialism now. Big campaign next year. We must do everything we can to perfect organization this winter.

Everybody get busy! Try and make the best possible use of the coming meetings. Get everybody out. The lecture on "What the Socialists are doing!" makes Socialists fast.

MONTFORT:—The Thompson lecture last night was a grand success. The Opera House was filled with our best people, at least half of them women. We are much pleased with the attendance, and the lecture created a striking sensation. All join in declaring it the best thing ever heard in our Opera House. It was a whirlwind, and there's a warm spot in the heart of every member of the audience

MAYR'S Military Band and Orchestra
FIRST-CLASS, UP-TO-DATE MUSIC
726 TENTH STREET, MILWAUKEE

for Thompson, and also a rousing interest and desire for Socialism.
C. M. Cronk

Banks and Pledges collected by J. Galbraith: Max Elser, 50c; E. F. Schmidt, \$1.00; C. A. Burmeister, 25c; J. M., \$1.00; F. Brockhausen, Jr., 50c; E. Z. M., 50c; Oscar Traczewitz, 50c; Gustave Geordis, 50c; W. J. B., \$2.00; A. B., 50c; Otto Braun, 25c; A. C. Liepe, 50c; Chas. Sturm, 25c; Max Grass, \$1.00; Anna Singing Society, \$2.00; Fred Blum, \$1.00; Gustav Friedrich, \$1.00; B. Lakoski, 25c; B. A. Busacker, 50c; W. E. B., 50c; H. B., 50c; E. A. Krause, 25c; Richard Steinart, 25c; F. Z., \$1.00; Chas. Pape, 50c; E. Schmidt, 25c; John Hassman, \$1.00; M. Kremp, \$1.00; F. J. Butter, 50c; John Schondorff, \$1.00; Chas. Klopff, 50c; Dell Eddy, \$1.00; T. K., 50c; A. Heumann, \$1.00; J. A., \$1.00; Dr. G. E., \$1.00; A. Hiebschmann, \$1.00; W. C. Zabel, \$1.00; Bank 170, 60c; Bank 104, 85c; Bank 189, \$1.00; Bank 115, 50c; Bank 185, 90c. Previously reported, \$587.51. Total, \$619.23.

Thompson Lectures.
Comrades, be sure to see it that the Thompson lectures are well attended. Get your neighbors and friends out to the meetings. We herewith publish the list of meetings to be held in Milwaukee:

Nov. 15, 8 p. m.—Eleventh Ward, Sielaff's Hall, corner Muskego and Mitchell Street.

Nov. 27, 8 p. m.—Nineteenth Ward, Eckelmann's Hall, 3109 Lisbon Avenue.

Nov. 28, 8 p. m.—Twelfth Ward, Hoff's Hall, 961 Kinnickinnic Avenue.

Nov. 29, 8 p. m.—Twenty-second Ward, Petersen's Hall, 2714 North Avenue.

Nov. 30, 8 p. m.—Thirteenth and Twenty-first Wards, Humboldt Hall, corner Richards and Center Streets.

Dec. 1, 2:30 p. m.—South Side Women's Branch, at Socialist Home, 382 Washington Street.

Dec. 3, 8 p. m.—Fourteenth Ward Branch, Waldo's Hall, 777 Seventh Avenue.

Comrade William MacFarlane, formerly of Milwaukee, died at the ripe age of ninety years last week at Wilmington, Ills. His body was brought to Milwaukee and buried at Forest Home. Comrade MacFarlane was a life-long worker for the cause of democracy and progress. He had been successively in the various progressive movements that prepared the way for the Socialist movement both in the old country and the new. This paper frequently printed articles and communications from his pen and he was active for the cause up to the time that the burden of years finally compelled him to rest. He wrote a remarkably legible hand, specimens of his penmanship looking like copper plate engraving.



The Clothes

we sell are made by us for you, their wearer.

WHY? Because it enables us to save for you one profit.

Buying of us means buying of the manufacturer—no middle-man's profit. The ready-made clothes of the other stores are made for them by their wholesalers. Naturally follows that they must sell their goods with two profits—their own and of the retailer.

We sell our clothes at one profit only—that of the maker.

M. Bender & Son
Men's, Youth's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishings, Hatters
450 Eleventh Ave.
Corner Scott St.

MILWAUKEE.

Branch Meetings Next Week.

SUNDAY, 2:30 P. M.
Finnish Section, 382 Washington Street.
TUESDAY, 8 P. M.
Fourth, 826 Clybourn St.
Fifteenth, 1601 Vliet st.
THURSDAY, 8 P. M.
Fifth, 382 Washington st.
Ninth, 469 Eleventh st.
Layton Park, 987 Twenty-eighth st.
FRIDAY, 8 P. M.
Eighth, 382 Washington street.
Thirteenth, Third and Wright sts.
Eighteenth, 490 Cramer street.
Twentieth, Clarke and Teutonia.
Twenty-third, Fifteenth and Greenfield Avenues.

Everybody turn out for the Kirkpatrick lectures next week Monday and Tuesday. See date and place of meetings in this issue.

The 19th Ward is offering some very fine prizes to the winners of their card tournee, which is going to be held at Eckelmann's Hall, on Sunday, Nov. 24, 2:30 P. M. They expect to have the largest gathering in the history of the tournaments so far arranged by the branch. Admission 50 cents, including refreshments. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

Plenty of enjoyment for the comrades Sunday, to be sure. The Fourteenth Ward Branch will hold its annual schafskopf tournee at Waldo's Hall, 777 Seventh Avenue, and it not only promises a good time but beautiful prizes for the winners. Admission 50c, including refreshments.

While the Fourteenth Warders are dealing the cards at the above mentioned place the Seventeenth Warders are going to make things hum at Hoff's Hall, 961 Kinnickinnic Avenue. The Seventeenth Warders are coming to the front and are noted for successful card parties in the past, and they, too, have a number of valuable prizes to offer to the winners. So please, comrades, don't forget the dates of these tournees. Nov. 17, 2:30 p. m.

Have you made up your mind how much you are going to donate to the campaign fund in the near future? Better think it over. In a short while the battle will be on and we must have funds to carry on the work. Are you attending your branch meeting regularly? If not, why not?

Look for the Kirkpatrick meetings next week in this issue. Where is the crowd going tonight? Why, most certainly to the grand ball of the Fifteenth Ward Branch, to be held tonight, Nov. 16, at Gerhardt's Hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Vliet Streets. If you want a grand old time, that's the place to go. The committee on arrangements has worked hard in the past few weeks to make this a grand success.

The Eleventh Ward will hold its first prize cinch and schafskopf tournee at Sielaff's Hall, Muskego Avenue and Mitchell Street, Friday evening, Nov. 20. Admission 10c. A sociable will follow.

The South Side Women's Branch has arranged for a grand ball, at Sielaff's Hall, Saturday evening, Dec. 14. They expect to make this the grandest sociable ever undertaken by this branch; therefore, keep your eyes on the ladies.

Comrades, before attending any sociable, card-party, etc., please look in these columns and see the amusement bulletin. Patronize the branches, societies, etc., that are working directly or indirectly for the good cause of Socialism.

The Socialist Maennerchor has arranged for a splendid entertainment and ball, to be held Sunday, Nov. 17, at the Freie Gemeinde Hall, 460 Fourth Street. A fine program has been arranged for, and everybody is cordially invited to attend.

The Aurora Singing Society is on deck again. This time it is an entertainment and ball, arranged for Sunday, Dec. 1, at the South Side Turner Hall. The arrangements committee promises a good program. Well, these South Siders usually make good, so here goes for a grand time at the Aurora's.

The Tenth Warders have made an appeal to the proprietor of Hanke's Hall to have an extension built, so as to be able to house the crowd which is going to attend the grand entertainment and ball at Hanke's Hall, corner Ninth and Harmon Streets, Saturday evening, Nov. 23. Watch this column for the program.

Our Amusement Bulletin.
Fifth Ward Branch, Socialist Home, 382 Washington Street, schafskopf every first Friday, cinch every third Friday.

Nov. 16—Grand ball, Fifteenth Ward Branch, at Gerhardt's Hall, Twenty-seventh and Vliet Sts.
Nov. 17—Socialist Maennerchor, entertainment and ball, Freie Gemeinde Hall, 460 Fourth St.
Nov. 17—Fourteenth Ward Branch, prize schafskopf tournee, Waldo's Hall, 777 Seventh Ave. at 2:30 p. m.

KANITZ Popular Orchestra
POPULAR MUSIC FURNISHED FOR ALL OCCASIONS
TELEPHONE WEST 5067
2116 Fond du Lac Ave., Milw.

Nov. 23—Tenth Ward Branch, entertainment and ball, Hanke's Hall, corner Ninth and Harmon Streets.

Nov. 24.—Nineteenth Ward Branch, prize schafskopf tournee, Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon Avenue.

Nov. 30.—Freie Saenger Doppel Quartett, evening entertainment and sociable at Barden Maennerchor Hall, corner Ninth and Winnebago Streets.

Dec. 1—Aurora Singing Society, entertainment and ball, South Side Turner Hall.

Dec. 14—South Side Women's Branch, grand ball, Sielaff's hall, Muskego and Mitchell.

Dec. 15—Ninth Ward Branch, entertainment and ball, North Side Turner Hall.

Jan. 18—Social-Democratic party monster mask carnival, Hippodrome Building, Wells Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

Jan. 25—Twentieth Ward, monster mask ball, Balm Frei Turner Hall, Twelfth Street and North Avenue.

Feb. 1—Coming Nation Club, monster mask ball, S. S. Army Hall, Lapham Street and First Avenue.

Young Men Wanted

for Light Work in Railroad Offices and Railroad Stations

HIGHEST WAGES PAID POSITIONS PERMANENT

A few hours' practice, day or evening, a few months, and you are fitted and ready for the work

For particulars write or, better still, call at

Milwaukee Ry. & Com'l Inst.
5th Floor, Hathaway Bldg., Broadway and Mason St., Milwaukee

Excellent Baking

QUICKLY DONE WITH LITTLE FUEL



THEY STAND FIRST

Reinhold Bros.
Corner Lisbon Avenue and Twenty-third Street
"Everybody Satisfied"



Union-Made Suits and Overcoats
Plaum Clothing Co.
491-493 ELEVENTH AVE.

Let us take care of your printing troubles; that's our particular business. Give us an idea of what you want and we'll do the rest. You'll be pleased. Address The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

WIDE AWAKE BRANCHES

Will Make Their Meetings Interesting and the Meeting Place Attractive

In order to do this, it will be well to train your members along these lines. Fit each and every one to take up his share of work. To aid in your noble work, we offer a pamphlet—"Making the Local Draw" by a veteran Socialist organizer. Price—10 copies, 5c; 50 copies, 20c; 100 copies, 35c; 1,000 copies, \$2.00.

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Pub. Co.
344 Sixth St.
Milwaukee, Wis.

WE HAVE IT! WHAT? UNION LABEL GOODS!

OVERCOATS SUITS PANTS HATS CAPS

Union Made

DRESS SHIRTS WORK SHIRTS SUSPENDERS NECKWEAR COLLARS OVERALLS JACKETS SHOES

Union Made

BRUETT CLOTHING CO.

Cor. Fond du Lac Ave., Lloyd and 18th Sts.

Glassified Advertising

WANTED
WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. **RAPID ADDRESSING CO.** 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for imitation typewriters cannot be told from the original. **CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER.** 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain." (Fourth edition now ready). This office.

BRANCHES: We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stamp only 5c. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth St.

WANTED—Branches and other societies to purchase their Stat and Schafskopf Secure Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. **THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER.** 344 Sixth Street.

EXPERT CHIROPRACTOR
CORN and ingrown toe nails cured. H. SCHWARTZ, 114 North Ave., near Union.

FOR SALE
RECEIPT BOOKS: 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., 10 each, or two for \$20. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.** 341 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—for the use of Social-Democratic Branches: 100 warrants in a book for \$20. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.** 341 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME—I will build you a home, either on the North "South or West side, for which you can make payments on easy terms, small payment down, balance monthly. I have plans for inspection at my office. **OSCAR ALFREDER**, 112 Wisconsin St., Tel. Main 3124, Box 721, West 721.

UMBRELLA REPAIRING.
UMBRELLAS recovered in look like new. 266 N. Field Street, Milwaukee. Scores, 190 W. Water St.

HATS CLEANED AND REMODELED
LADIES' AND GENTS' HATS CLEANED and re-finished. **WERNER HAT WORKS**, 132 2nd St.

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY

Phone Main 2728 539 Market Street

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES FOR FUNERALS. \$4	CARRIAGES FOR WEDDINGS. \$4	ONLY UNION DRIVERS EMPLOYED
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Can at any time furnish services of a first-class FUNERER, EMPLOYER and FUNERAL DIRECTOR, also BEST HEARSE in the United States.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

Schick's Shoes

We like to sell our shoes because they please our customers so well. We have but few complaints—and our trade sticks. Look in our windows before you buy shoes.

UNION
MADE

GEO. A. SCHICK

Cor. Grand Avenue and Third Street

success of her career in the new piece. Twenty big song hits, ten big electric surprises, new and original costuming and a lavish



scenic display, a host of pretty choruses and show girls, a pony ballet and chappie choruses, are other features.

BIJOU

The interesting rural drama, the "Ninety and Nine," which takes its theme and title from the far-famed hymn of the singing Evangelist, Ira D. Sankey, opens at the Bijou next week. It tells a heart-rending tale of a fallen man, drink-ridden



and despondent, and his subsequent redemption through the influence of a noble and trusting woman. The unwinding of the love story and the dash of nature that the writer has infused into this stage creation by his splendid characters, makes it an offering of more than passing interest.

GAYETY.

"The Bachelor Club," a merry burlesque organization, will be at the Gayety Theater next week. The company comes to us with "Standing Room Only" record. The first part is a musical comedy, in three scenes, "After the Matinee," in which the chief funmakers are Harry Hastings; Tom Coyne, the funniest comedian on the American Stage, and Frank Manning, assisted by Viola Sheldon, the highest salaried woman in burlesque and thirty-five handsome and shapely girls.

STAR THEATER

The attraction for the week—commencing Sunday—at the New Star will be the Strolling Players in "The Belle of Avenue A," described as a musical frivolity in which the fun is fast and furious. The songs are catchy and the scenery and costuming lavish. Among the well-known members of the company are Miss Tonia Hanlon, Andy Rice, Tom Barry, Nat Wixon and Burt Eaton, Madge Hughes, Albert Davis, Dolly Sisters and the Church City Quartette.

ANNUAL BALL.

Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Local No. 10, will give its annual ball, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1907, at the South Side Turner Hall. All are cordially invited. Tickets 50c.

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

We ACCEPT Clearing House CHECKS in Payment for Merchandise

We Give
"S. & H." Green
Trading Stamps
Ask for Them

Store Open Monday and Saturday Evenings

Levy & Kahn Co.

—DRY GOODS—CLOAKS—MILLINERY—

409-411 NATIONAL AVE.

Between Grove St. and First Ave.

We Give 5 Per Cent
Rebate

REDEEMABLE FOR 5c
WORTH OF MERCHANDISE
OF YOUR OWN SELECTION
ON A TOTAL OF PURCHASES
AMOUNTING TO \$5.00.

Great Cloak Sale in Full Swing

A tremendous bargain offering right in the heart of the cloak-buying season. Popular and exclusive models, simply or elaborately trimmed. The lowest prices ever named on garments of equal grade.

50-IN. BLACK COATS—handsomely trimmed and lined throughout—\$10.00 values, at.....

\$6.95

LONG LOOSE KERSEY COATS—full back, waist lined, handsomely braided, trimmed, \$12.50 values, at.....

\$8.75

A SPECIAL OFFERING OF 100 DESIRABLE WINTER COATS in handsome mixtures and dark lined plaids—made of all wool materials—handsomely trimmed—garments especially adapted for misses and small women EXTRA SPECIAL.....

\$12.75

TIGHT OR SEMI-FITTED COATS—plainly tailored or prettily trimmed models in broadcloth, kersey, and chevrons—single and double-breasted effects—EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES AT.....

\$15.00

Children's Coats at Bargain Prices

Bear Skin Coats \$1.98

MONDAY MORNING FROM 8 TO 12 O'CLOCK ONLY we will place on sale 100 children's Bear Skin Coats—sizes 2 to 6, white and gray, double-breasted—made with collar and cuffs—\$3.50 values—on SALE MONDAY MORNING AT.....

\$1.98

CHILDREN'S COATS—all colors in all wool materials—handsomely trimmed with storm collar—\$3.00 values—exceptional bargains.....

\$3.98

CHILDREN'S GRAY ASTRACHAN COATS—sizes 6 to 14—double-breasted and lined throughout—made with storm collar, cuffs and pockets—\$6.50 values—special.....

\$4.98

Fancy Net Waists \$2.98

striking models in white and ecru—made of fancy nets and elaborately trimmed with lace—\$4 values—sale Monday.....

\$2.98

CITY FORESTRY

8. Parkways for Streams of Humanity.

Although a uniform method of platting has been attempted, our rivers, steep hills, marshes, valleys, available boat landings, etc., have exercised our natural inclinations so strongly, in opposition to the ordinances declaring all streets equal, that some streets have also become the most popular. This fact led the merchants to locate at their sides in preference to others, as they could entice more dollars of profit from passers-by. This enterprise of the merchant, although not the fundamental reason by any means, became an addition to the popularity of some streets over others, and more merchants were induced to squeeze in, and thus the pressure grew, forcing the roof higher and higher.

Is the value of these popular ways as measured by the "rake off" to the landlord or franchise holder (the choice of locality for a department store is as much a franchise as the right to lay a car track in the middle of a street. The unearned increment belongs to the "commonwealth," whether it is to be picked out of the center or side of the street) consequent upon the trading done there, counterbalanced by their devitalization by draughts, noise, dust, confusion and the absence of properly diffused light? Our eyes cannot become adjusted or focused comfortably in such surroundings, causing much poorer eyesight today than of forty years ago when tallow candles bothered us only by night. We now ignore the value of sunlight to a degree bordering on suicide. Why do we endure this state of affairs. When a tree circulates more sap, it increases its circumference. When a river drains off more water it widens, but our streets become more devitalizing as we call them more valuable. Therefore ordinary consistency demands that they be first put in a sanitary condition. That which is of the most monetary value and at the same time doing the greatest harm must be "taken by the horns." Don't say we cannot afford it.

This superior value is maintained by the vitiation of the people who are obliged to participate in the affairs of citizenship, yet these same people who support these monopolistic values are asked to sanction the building of stiff, unnatural boulevards, leading from nowhere to nowhere and back, where they must not travel if they have a load to carry, nor can they use a vehicle which bears any semblance of utility. A small percentage of our people who "have a cinch" on the valuable extracting process of our crowded ways, characteristically desire an exclusive driveway to front their palatial homes, hence this agitation for boulevards. Under present conditions I would consent to allow such monstrosities to be built by private subscription, but if we are to park the city for the benefit of all the people using their earnings for the purpose, boulevards must be barred.

We can better afford to expend \$500,000 a year toward parking our

Have the Richness

in quality and make of your clothes prove your refinement and taste by going to

R. J. SCHOTT The Tailor
1216 Walnut Street

P. Jandt..... 1.00
Herman Enters..... .60
C. E. Hobbs..... 1.00
Fred Maar..... .50
G. L. Edwards..... 1.00

\$804.50

Campaign Fund.

E. T. Aebli..... 1.00

Equity Exchange Announcement.

The Federated Trades Council committee for the organization of a stock company to conduct a local branch of the Producers and Consumers' International Equity Union and Co-operative Exchange reports that its work is progressing slowly, but surely, and that the committee has the determination to win out on the proposition, even if it takes all Summer and involves educating every unionist in Milwaukee to a thorough understanding of and confidence in the union farmers' movement and the necessity of co-operation on part of the union city worker.

Beginning next week, the HERALD will place at the disposal of this committee space in which to conduct an educational campaign. This department will be edited by F. E. Neumann, secretary of the committee. The editor of the

HERALD will assume no responsibility for what may appear in the department, but his acquaintance with the members of this committee is such that he feels free to say that readers may place every dependence on statements appearing in the Equity department. Unionists who fail to understand parts of the farmers' movement and the exchange plans should take advantage of this department for the asking of questions, making them brief and to the point, and addressing them to F. E. Neumann, 144 Eighth Street, or care of this office.

Correction.

WHEREAS, Through an oversight in the announcements by the Federated Trades Council in the last issues of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, The Sunday Times and the Kurier, the names of E. Erickson, 455 Eleventh Avenue, dealer in goods, furniture, goods, and the Waldorf Shoe Store, 355 Grove Street, were omitted from the list of merchants who have signed the Retail Clerks' agreement to close their places of business three nights every week and all day Sunday.

RESOLVED, By the Federated Trades Council that this resolution be published in the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD in order that justice may be done to the above firms by organized labor.

OVERCOATS



Complete Line of Overcoats

You will be served right and satisfied if you buy from us. We carry a full line of Union-Made Overcoats. Premiums given with all purchases of \$5.00 and up.

JANDT & BLUEMEL

MEN'S OUTFITTERS

703-5 Mustang Avenue, Cor. Mitchell Street

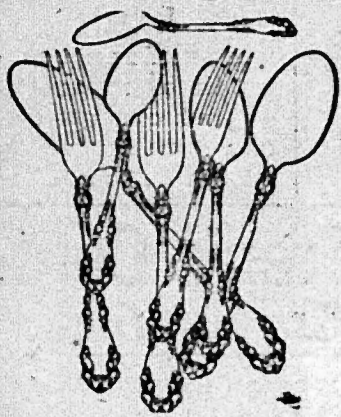
SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Take Kinnickinnic Ave. car to Lenox St.; walk three blocks south. Beautiful Lots near Humboldt Park—streets and cement sidewalks, water, gas and sewer. Certificates of Deposit from any bank in Milwaukee, Clearing House Certificates and Savings Accounts received in payment. Buy a lot and start to acquire a home. Will be on the premises Sunday, Nov. 17, 2 to 4 p.m. Safe investment.

J. C. BULLOCK

1309 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE

Thanksgiving Dinner



—with the roasted fowl, cranberry sauce, the pumpkin pie and the ripe juicy nuts—is not far away. We now take the opportunity, so you may be prepared, to suggest a few necessary conveniences to make the dinner a success.

Some Thanksgiving Suggestions

CARVING SETS

3-piece sets—American Silver Co. make—stag handles, every piece guaranteed, 3.50 values at..... **\$2.50**

Nut Pick and Crack Sets

Six picks and crack in a box, plated and a good value, regular 75c, sale price..... **39c**

Cut Glass Water Sets

25 beautiful jugs, American cut, highly polished glass, 6.00 values, sale..... **\$4.50**

BREAD TRAYS

Quadruple plate, gray finish, quality guaranteed, 2.50 values in this sale for..... **\$1.49**

Archie Tegtmeyer

392 NATIONAL AVENUE

Corner Grove Street

ALHAMBRA

COMMENCING TOMORROW (SUNDAY) MATINEE (Other Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—MR. C. H. KEIR PRESENTS)

GRACE CAMERON

GREAT CAST OF 60

The Singing, Dancing, Juggling, and the Best of the Season

Prices—15c-25c-35c-50c-75c

SUPPORTED BY **MR. AL. LAWRENCE** IN HIS BIG 2-ACT MUSICAL PLAYLET **Little Dollie Dimples**

Magnificently Costumed—Rich in Scenic Features—Tuneless

BIJOU

Beginning Matinee Sunday—Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

The Big Scenic Production

The Ninety and Nine

Founded on Ira D. Sankey's Famous Hymn

SEE THE Great Race of a Locomotive Through Fire

Original New York Company

Thanksgiving Week—Sun. Nov. 24

Mary J. Holmes' Great Novel Dramatized

Lena Rivers

The Love Story So Dear to the Heart of Womanhood

Matinee, Thanksgiving Day

NEW STAR

Commencing Sunday

Matinee, Nov. 17

Twice Daily 2:30 & 8:15

LADIES' DAYS Wed. & Friday Mat. & Nt.

The Strolling Players

Mat. & Nt.

Third Grand MAMMOTH

Mask Carnival

GIVEN BY THE

Social-Democratic Party

Though our Masquerades in the past were the most spectacular ever seen in the city of Milwaukee, we will endeavor to put all other carnivals in the shade by our efforts to make this the one grandest, biggest and most stupendous show.

Contestants for prizes must be on the floor at 9:30 P. M.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PRESS AND CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Admission 50c; 1 Person AT THE DOOR, \$1.00

Saturday Ev'g, Jan. 18 At the Hippodrome

\$300 in Prizes (CASH AND MERCHANDISE)

Admission 50c; 1 Person AT THE DOOR, \$1.00

AT THE DOOR, \$1.00

AT THE DOOR, \$1.00

AT THE DOOR, \$1.00

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AT THE DOOR, \$1.00

AT THE DOOR, \$1.00

AT THE DOOR, \$1.00

AT THE DOOR, \$1.00

AT THE DOOR, \$1.00

AT THE DOOR, \$1.00

AT THE DOOR, \$1.00

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

"Ask my fellow if I am a thief," is an old English proverb, quoted in the "Pilgrim's Progress."

Dave Rose as a character witness for Charley Pfister! Ye gods! How the town did laugh! A "character" witness! And yet, why not?

Hank Smith testified that he was the "best" known man in Milwaukee. Was he thinking of ashes, or his dirty work in the school election case?

It ought not to be hard to show the rate commission that Milwaukee has the rottenest telephone service in the United States. And while they are about it, let the commission inquire into the beggary wages paid the poor "Hello" girls.

As a character witness against Pfister, Al. Smith was not very convincing. If the Pfister libel suit had been on trial in 1901 at the time that Henry Smith made his deal with the Rose-Pfister interests in order to get the nomination for congress in the Fifth Wisconsin District, would Henry Smith have gone on the stand to testify as to Pfister's bad reputation as a fountain head of local graft? Not if we know foxy Hank.

It looks as if the *Free Press* people were there with the goods in the Pfister libel suits, to judge from the precipitate way in which most of the counts were dropped at the eleventh hour by Pfister's attorneys. Evidently the thing that caused them to take flight was the sudden appearance on the scene of Henry Goll, brought under guard from the government penitentiary at Leavenworth. As former cashier of the Pfister-Bigelow bank who knows what Goll might have let out of the bag! And so the Pfister attorneys played a clever trick. They withdrew the parts of the complaint in the case in which Goll could be used as a witness against Pfister, and the defense was unable to get Goll into the case.

What's this we hear! It is claimed that the comptroller, Mr. Bechtner, is taking certificates of deposit on various banks in the city in payment for bonds. Not even clearing house receipts, but certificates of money deposited in individual banks. And it is clearly against the law for him to do it. The comptroller has been mighty technical on certain matters, for instance he has lost no opportunity to throw technical and far-fetched objections in the way of the people's efforts to establish a municipal electric light plant.

And just now these certificates of deposit that he is alleged to be taking are more dangerous than ever, for when they are presented at the bank at which the money they stand for has been deposited the bank coolly takes advantage of the law and stamps them "Payable in Ninety Days." During the ninety days the bank may go to smash, for all the city can tell, then the comptroller, in such a case, has loaded the city with worthless paper.

We do not blame the people for wanting to turn these certificates of deposit into good bonds. A man loaded down with several thousand dollars worth of such certificates, back of which is only the credit of a bank, may feel a little uneasy and wants to get his money out of risk and into city bonds, backed up by the city's credit. He cannot cash his certificates now in the usual way, and he would naturally feel that the city was pretty good to him in this way. Then he can turn his gilt-edge bonds into cash or put them up as gilt-edge security at any time.

If the comptroller's office is doing this thing, and our information seems to be pretty straight, then it is a matter that the city fathers should look into at once.

That fire department automobile is a fine toy for Chief Clancy and he is making the most of his costly plaything.

While they are about it the courts might look into the alleged \$23,000 boodle deal by which a Milwaukee Southwestern right of way veto was passed over a mayor's head some years ago.

The request of the Milwaukee curlers for the right to play the "roarin' game" at the Riverside park is one of the many indications of how our public parks should be at the service of the people in all their healthful outdoor activities.

Muncie, Ind., has a disorganized fire department, and the citizens, finally losing patience, have decided to impeach the mayor, thus holding him to account for the dangerous state of things. Will Milwaukee come to the same pass!

We notice that Pearce spoke to the county superintendents on truancy. Of course, in this case it was the little kids who were under discussion, not the "lagging" of a six thousand dollar superintendent who neglected his duties to sneak out to Madison for lobbying purposes.

Several years ago the Socialists got an ordinance through the common council requiring the street railway to sprinkle between its tracks. The company refused to comply and the city attorney was instructed to begin court proceedings. He took the case to court and then apparently abandoned it. For what reason we do not know. And this is just the season of the year when citizens wish heartily that the ordinance was in force. The ward street sprinklers have retired from active duty, and the hard ground under the cold gusts of wind gives off the most annoying dust of the entire year. And a large share of this loosened dust is produced by the rushing cars of the street car company. They form a suction under their trucks that throws great whirling clouds into the air following each car. Make the company sprinkle its tracks!

If Milwaukee owned its own street car system the comfort of the passengers on the cars would be looked after, that's certain. In these chill, pneumonia days there would be fires in the cars. Only the other day a conductor on one of the West Side lines gathered some pieces of wood at the end of the line and built a nice little fire in the car stove. On the return trip the passengers were as warm as toast and were quick to show their appreciation. But the conductor got a severe calling down, and since then a notice has been posted up in the car barns to the effect that any motorist or conductor caught building a fire in the car stoves without being ordered to do so would be laid off without pay for ten days. The other day we heard a chilled passenger berating a conductor because there was no fire in the stove. That is one of the worst features of the whole business—the employees of the road have to stand the public's abuse when it is the management that is at fault. In the name of justice, spare the conductors your kicks. They have a hard enough time of it without them. And if you really think a kick is in the interests of the people and the city go to the ballot box next Spring and vote for a Social-Democratic board of aldermen and a Social-Democratic set of city officers—and they will take care of the street railway company for you. That will be a kick that will be felt.

The people of Milwaukee have a rare opportunity of hearing a red-hot Socialist next week. Comrade George R. Kirkpatrick is the man who so unmercifully lambasted Roosevelt for his "undesirable citizens" speech. In reply, Comrade Kirkpatrick wrote the president a letter that nearly scorched the paper on which it was written. It was as cutting a denunciation of injustice in high places as could well be penned. Those of our readers who have seen this famous letter will be anxious to hear Mr. Kirkpatrick when he speaks in Milwaukee.

Kirkpatrick hails from Akron O., and is a speaker of national reputation. He is one of the national organizers of the Socialist party and has lectured extensively in all parts of the country. He now comes from the east, where he has been holding large and enthusiastic meetings in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other states.

Comrade Kirkpatrick will speak in Freie Gemeinde Hall, 260 Fourth Street, next Monday evening, Nov. 18, and in Ethical Hall, 558-60 Jefferson St., Tuesday evening, Nov. 19. Admission is free, and a cordial invitation is extended to all. Every man and woman in Milwaukee should make a special effort to hear this fearless champion of labor and of Socialism.

Milwaukee is represented at the A. F. of L. convention by Victor L. Berger, representing the State Federation of Labor; Thomas Feeley, representing the Federated

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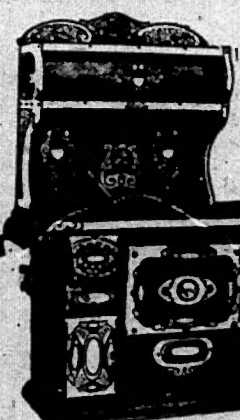
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